WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 233 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and Cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabaya
Djooja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Rangsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. Y. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	4th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B.Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y.Yuhi	6701	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th „	12th „
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th „	20th „

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
3rd December.	MACEDONIA —	10,512
10th „ —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
17th „ —	MOREA —	10,890
24th „ —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st „ —	PLASSY —	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. —	CHINA —	7,962
14th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
21st „ —	NALDERA* —	15,825
28th „ —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
4th Feb. —	EGYPT† —	7,941
11th „ —	DELTA —	8,097
18th „ —	MACEDONIA —	10,512
25th „ —	MOREA —	10,890
4th March —	MALWA* —	10,941
11th „ —	KARMALA —	8,033
18th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ —	CHINA —	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia.

Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November —	NEVASA	9,071
14th December —	NEURALIA	9,082
26th „ —	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January —	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th „ —	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February —	"MADURA"	8,000
20th „ —	"DOMALA"	—
12th March —	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ —	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
8th Dec. ..	Merkara ..	Karachi only
2nd „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct, passengers embark 2-12
8th „ ..	CHAKDARA..	Karachi & P Guit
5th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th Jan. ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. African
9th Dec. ..	Varsova ..	Busrah direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KALAY MARU	T Saita	..27th Nov.	10th Dec
RANGOON MARU	M. Sato	..7th Dec	19th Dec
MOJUS MARU..	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU ..	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,998,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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Agent.

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In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

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Bombay No. 1

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager. GEO. BROWN Accident Department General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

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CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) ;
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

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The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents
208, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

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SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronax" Rubber Soles and Heals and various other specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, Kt. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram &
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6|7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to

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Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
69, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 259 respectively. Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics. Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Santa Cruz.
A R2078

WANTED—A live CANVASSER with thorough knowledge of the Printing and Zinco block-making trades. Good commission. Apply Box No. 7467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A CH489

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply or see personally with testimonials to Messrs. CALIANJI DAMODER & CO., at 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2077

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Ginning Factories and Oil Mill. Apply personally with testimonials to the "AKBAR MFG. & PRESS CO., LTD., 203/205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2081

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

WANTED—A young and energetic CANVASSER and TRAVELLING AGENT to secure orders. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7469 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2065

WANTED A PREACHER, knowing Marathi and Gujarathi well, for carrying on Congress Propaganda in the Bombay Suburbs. Persons with previous experience need only apply, stating salary, to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay.
A R2104

WANTED—A good and reliable MECHANIC as well as MACHINIST for a first class Match Mfg. Company. Thorough knowledge of machines and control over labour absolutely necessary. Will be held responsible for the entire charge of the inside working of the factory as well as total output. Salary according to qualifications with bright future prospects. None but experienced hands need apply to the GUJARAT ISLAM MATCH MFG. CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD.
A R2067

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 2 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind Public Works Department. The pay of one of the posts will be Rs. 200 and of the second Rs. 150 per month exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment. L.C.E.'s or B.E.'s will be given preference. V. N. VARTAK, Chief Engineer & Sind
A C11450

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Muhammaden Accountant, well up in business and management, excellent credentials. Apply Box No. 7454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2082

WANTED—By a student studying in the College, some tuition in his spare time. can teach up to V Standard. Apply Box No. 7464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2100

EXPERIENCED MATRICULATED BOOK-KEEPER, passed N.U.T. Senior Examination, desires change of employment for better prospects. Is also fast Typist. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 7463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2100

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BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 60 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BULDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For parthenlars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
& R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.. Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE.—One BUICK MOTOR CAR in good condition and complete dynomn Price Rupees 3.000. Apply Sharp HUGES ROAD, CONTRACTOR. Building in Motor Shed.
J.A. R. 2108.

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ON VIEW—Artistic furniture of dinnig, drawing, office and bedroom of well known make, at Tardeo, opposite Byramji Jijibhoy Hall, Sale on SUNDAY, the 4th December. BENNETT & CO.
R2098

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FRENCH LESSONS will be given by qualified and expert HINDU GENTLEMAN at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 7456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2087

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. 3st. Western Hotel Blds., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2068

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M C11407

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ONE Thousand tons FOUNDRY PIG IRON available for delivery in January. Price Rs. 95 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Apply McLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R11466

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY 30 B. H. P. 440 volt D. C. MOTOR variable speed type, 600 to 1300 r. p.m. complete with starter regulator. Apply:—PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
T C 11472

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NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.), Homoeopathic Physician, 43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION of THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD., has been POSTPONED to a date to be notified later on.

NOTICE.

S. S. "HERTOR" expected sail 7th December for Shanghai direct. Has space available for cargo also passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Ismail Bldgs., Fort.
C11490

PRIZE RS. 100.

SHAH BIKHACHAND LAHERCHAND from Ghatkoper from a chali on left hand side on account of madness age nearly 45 years open headed one Kabaja in body having gold buttons and a golden ring in the finger, left ear having defect, that man on 28/11/21 at 10 o'clock has been lost. So if any body will bring him the following address, the above mentioned prize will be given.

JAVERI BAPULAL BHOGILAL,
Javeri Bazar.
R 2091

NOTICE OF CALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on the 26th October, 1921, it was resolved to make the first call of Rs. 30 per Ordinary and Rs. 5 per Deferred share and that such call be paid on or before the 15th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, during office hours.

By order of Board,
(Sd.) FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
123, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 29th November, 1921.
C11487

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will, in accordance with the requisition received, be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 3rd December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the following proposition contained in the said requisition:—

"To wind up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and to appoint Liquidators authorising them to return the cardmoney to the respective cardholders and to deal with the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as may be deemed fit and to distribute the remaining Assets among the members."

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1921. C1191[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY RECEIPTS Nos. 1543 and 1858 for 30 Shares Nos. 3777/88 118997/9001, 31278/292 in the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kashibhai J. Patel, is LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in receipt of the same should be registered with the Company at their Registered Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise duplicates would be issued to the undersigned, who has applied for same.

KASHIBHAI JETHABHAI PATEL.
R2105

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival 28th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 634 for the 25 shares of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Limited, bearing Nos. 10136 to 10160 granted to our client Mr. SHIVLAL RATHI has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within two months from the date hereof at the office of the above Company and of the undersigned, otherwise Duplicate will be issued to the said Shivlal Rathi by the said Company.

Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Shivlal Rathi.
C11484

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. EBRAHIM HUSSONALLY and TYEBALLY MAHOMEDALLY have agreed to sell to our clients, Messrs. KADERBHOY HUSSONBHOY and MAHOMEDALLY KADERBHOY, the whole of the property belonging to them the Vendors described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge or otherwise in the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, [illegible] Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1921.
LITTLE & CO.,

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Kazi Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one sixty-nine sq. yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 700, New No. 3171, Old Survey No. 9-192 and New Survey No. 2721 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1455, and Street No. 251-53 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sunderji Ludha, on or towards the South by the property of Lukhmidas Ravji Tersey, on or towards the East by the property of Jaikisondas Gangadas Vibhakhandas and on or towards the West the Kazi Syed Street aforesaid.
C11493

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHOTALAL DULLABHRAM, of Bombay, Valmik Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, a late Clerk in the Goods Office of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Company at Carnac Bunder, who died at Surat ..... Deceased.

(1) NANALAL DULLABHRAM, of Bombay, Valmik Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, Managing Clerk, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) VAJERAM MANIBHAI, of Surat, Government Pensioner, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Surat, two of the Surviving Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CURSETJEE FRAMJEE GHASWALLA, JALEJAR FRAMJEE GHASWALLA and ARDESHIR FRAMJEE GHASWALLA, the executors of the Will of Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, late of Poona, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the purchaser, who is our client.

All persons having any interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Wanowrie Lines in the Cantonment of Poona, bearing No. 5 in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road, Prince of Wales' Drive, on or towards the West by Bhyroba Public Road, on or towards the North by Bungalow No. 4 belonging to Byramji Padumji Pestonji, and on or towards the South by Bungalow No. 6 of Tulsidas Goverdhandas Khatau and which said premises are known as Bungalow No. 5, Wanowrie Lines.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1921.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11488

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. WAGHAJI BHAGWAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which he had agreed to purchase from late Mr. ABDULLATIFF ABDULSATAR to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Universal Building, 49-51, Cawasjee Patel's Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 6/9 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. 9040 and New Survey No. 5273 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 664, Street No. 85 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Morarji, on or towards the West by the property of Khatri Deokerbai, on or towards the North by the Second Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Bandoo and others.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1921.
THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
R11492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1005 of 1921.

Rai BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ONKERJI, of Indore Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at times in Indore and at times in Bombay and carrying on business in Bombay as a Shroff Adatia and Merchant under the name, style and firm of Onkerji Kasturchand. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Goregaon, in the Thana District ..... Defendant.

To,
Lallubhai Chhaganlal,
The defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against you whereof the following is a Concise Statement viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from you Rs. 3.216-8-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest on Rs. 3.000 and the costs of this suit; you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of December, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock and Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon. Court able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs case of upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1921.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
C11485 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep B 241

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizagapatam District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHMUDHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN PITALWALLA, of Bandra Bohra Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, easement or howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land, situate at Chapel Road, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, Registration District, Thana, Registration Sub-district Bandra, bearing Survey Nos. 270, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 244 Pot Nos. 2 and 3, Survey No. 245 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 6,643 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the North partly by Survey No. 270, Pot Nos. 5 and 6 and partly by Survey No. 244, Pot No. 1, on or towards the South by Survey No. 272, on or towards the East the Mahim Creek, on or towards the West by the Chapel Road.

Bandra, 29th day of Nov. 1921.
PETER DE SOUZA,
R2037 Purchaser's Pleader.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 2nd day of Dec. 1921 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at heir rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Alliance Trading Co.

Ex. S.S. "Pasha".

1826 C. M. 294 Samnuggur 45 11 oz.—16425/74 50 Bales each 1000 yards Hessian Cloth of Samnuggur Mills 45" 11 oz.

The above goods are now open for inspection of the intending buyers at "N" Jetty Shed Prince's Docks.

Terms:—A deposits of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale from "N" Jetty Shed Prince's Docks.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of December 1921 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294, Street Nos. 96-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE of 5 Bales A.G.L. White Copying folded long folio Papers and 8 cases Letter Copying Books.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 bales each of 50 reams 18 by 22, 500 white copying folded long folio reference 668 A G.L. bales marked P. S.-5731.- No. 30-34.

8 cases containing 1,000 Letter Copying Books 500 leaves, 2 letter index, ½ bound rexine curved backs, "Letter Books," superior, cases marked B.P.D.-1-8, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGUAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 x 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December 1921 and TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. Goods, Piano, Timepieces, Raw Wool, Railwheels, (steel), motor lorry wheels, (Rubber) medical Books, Sojour's Cyclopedia of Practical medicine, law books, Bicycle, Gas Cylinders, Coir Mattings Paint, Gourkas, saddlery, English and Indian patent medicine, kit bags, shoes, boxes, and trunk, brass and Copper ware, bassine, old clothing, Empty drums and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

H. B. WARING Co.,
To-night Friday Dec. 2nd at 9-30 p. m.
A. E. W. Mason's Famous Play
"A Butterfly on the Wheel"
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"The Yellow Typhoon."

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
'DOG'S LIFE'
And a Stirring Drama.
"DREAM CHEATER"

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.

An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs sung in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical photo drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness. replete with Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at :—5-15; 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE LAST DAY

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a superb Goldwyn Photo-drama

"One of the Finest"

5 Reels—5000 feet.

Featuring the handsome popular Star

TOM MOORE

A 2-Reels Mark Sennett Comedy in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8 45 & 10-15 p.m (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

To-day and upto Friday 9th Inst!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production. by the Hindustan Film Company.

POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!

(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES
Episode 3rd The hand of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stones.
" Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd December, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

10 Parcels smoking pipes.

On account and risk of Mr. Mahomed Sadik Hossein Yezdi.

3 Packages Woolen Astrakhan cloth in all 30 pieces of asorted sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES OF MILITARY WORKS AT PALTON ROAD.

Under instructions from the D. A. D. Military Works Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Palton Road, opp. the Crawford Market the following:—

One lot of cast Iron scrap, one lot of W. I. Scrap, wooden planks, beams, rafters, scantlings, wooden door frames, windows, doors, one lot of Ashestos sheets, steel rods, Iron plates, water pipes, bends and angles, one large lot of broken cooking stoves, large refrigerators with fittings etc., boilers corks, canvas hose pipes, Electrical goods such as copper wires, lead insulated wires, switches, switch-wooden blocks, Electric-fan-poles, sundry Electrical goods, brass and iron fittings, marble slabs iron tanks, wrought iron and Zinc cisterns, large and small water pipes, screens, wooden scrap, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF SEVERAL STRUCTURES AT PALTON ROAD.

Under instructions from D. A. D. Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at Paltan Road at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the Building Materials of several structures standing in the compound of Paltan Road Camp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and materials removed away to the level of the ground within a fortnight.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1834 of 1919, on the 7th October, 1920, (Fatmabai and another v. Rehmabai and others,) and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 20th December, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 74 and 59 but now under B Ward No. 1016, Street Nos. 71-73, Kembeker Street, bearing New Survey No. 1523 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Supporabai, widow and now to Nalimabai, widow and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 8th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property under the instructions of Messrs. Dabhoker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Jerup. Tejat, Ganna Vanna, Satra Saroop, Rhupchand Genaji, Hazarimal Vanna, and Partapmal Saroop and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandeker in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of January 1921 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground which is a Wadi or an oart with the buildings or houses standing thereon assessed by the collector of Bombay under collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639 New Nos. 3837 and 4582 Old survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 situated at Dadar, Kumbharwada, and assessed by Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 Street Nos. 826, 827, 828 and admeasuring about 12069 (twelve thousand and sixty-nine), square yards and bound ed on the East by the properties of Sadanand Trimbak Kale, J. A. Dias, M. D. De Mello and Bai Begum Harisaheb, on the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and Damodar Shroff, on the North by public passage and on the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Coy., Attorneys for mortgagees at 56, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES BLEACHED YARN AND 3 CASES BLEACHED AND GREY MERCERISED YARN.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos Esqr. Receiver in suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan of Blascheck) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant sell by public auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta oppo. Hanuman's Temple on account an risk of the following parties:—

On account and risk of Mr. Abdoosein Alfibhoy Sutarwalla of Bhajipala Lane.

25 Bales Bleached Yarn 28-2 fole (Blaschek's quality)-H. B. C. 2848-59 12 Bales each 30 Bundles, each of about 10 lbs.

H. B. C. 2862, 1 Bale 30 Bundles each of about 10 lbs. H. B. C. 2868/2879 12 Bales 30 Bundles each of about 10 lbs.

On account and risk of Mookani Khooshiram Hiranand of Nagdevi Street.

3 Cases bleached and Grey Mercerised Yarn No. 10-2 and 10. Bales Bleached twist 28-2 fold (Blascheck 10 quality).

H. B. C. 2714—1 case Bleached Mercerised yarn containing 30 Bundles each about 10 lbs.

H. B. C. 1717 case Bleached Mercerised Yarn containing 30 Bundles each of about 10 lbs.

H. B. C. 2720 1 case Grey Mercerised Yarn 30 Bundles, each of about 10 lbs.

H. B. C. 2863/67 and 2880/84 10 Bales each 30 Bundles each of about 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHOWING TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

THE ARRIVAL OF

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

THE ADDRESS BY THE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

PROCESSION

Through the Streets of Bombay.

Scenes of Enthusiasm in the City.

Gorgeous Decorations etc.

West-end Cinema.

The Alexandra Cinema

At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat

BURNT WINGS

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS

(H. I. DIXON & CO. LTD.)
Maragon Road, Bombay.
Established 1866.
On Government List.
Store Suppliers.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.,

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JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		11 49
Fabrics		20 50
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 60
	March	17 55
	May	17 29
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 98
	May	16 86

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 93
Dec.	10 89
Jan.	10 87
Feb.	—
Mar	10 84
April	—
May	10 78
June	—
July	10 70
Aug.	10 66
Sept	10 30
Oct.	10 30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price
November	10 86
December	10 81
January	10 78
February	10 76
March	10 75
April	10 71
May	10 68
June	10 62
July	10 57
August	10 44
September	10 19
Oct.	10 03

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	19 00
Dec.	19 10
Jan.	19 25
February	19 35
March	19 50
April	19 55
May	19 60
June	19 65
July	19 70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Few tons bids.
Yarns:—In retail request.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1921.

Ord. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
Ord. G. N. 1 Oomras, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
Ord. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
Ord. G. Scinde, Good	7 55
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 29th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 46
" " " Mar.	17 38
" " " May	17 13
" " " July	16 71
Spot Cotton at New York	17 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 84
" " " May	16 70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	99 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 30th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York: Jan.	17 63
" " Mar.	17 60
" " May	17 31
" " July	16 85

Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 97
" " Mar.	10 92
" " May.	10 86
" " July	10 76

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	5/2/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 1/2 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 1.

To-day 17 points being reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 455 and declined to Rs. 453. The Bazar then gradually advanced till Rs. 467 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 464. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 464. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 464.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 395 and steadily advanced till Rs. 420 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 417. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 397 and steadily advanced till Rs. 417. It then declined to Rs. 413 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs. 310.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday, and the demand was moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	462
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	315
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	420
Do. March	410

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.
QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 1st Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	464
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	318
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	417
Do. March	409

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	18779 Bs.
Wheat	2823 Cwt.
Linseed	Nil
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	7063 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	816 "
Castorseed	178 "
Rice	6614 "
Myrabollams	320 "
Cottonseed	15588 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	Nil "
Jowar	471 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajre	3697 "
Coal	14770 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-5-0.
Bars Gold forward 29-4-0.
Bars silver ready 96-7-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 96-4-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange:—
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 373.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 393.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 383.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 181.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 174.
On London Gold ready s. 102-11.
On London silver ready d. 37-8.
On London silver forward d 37-8.
Tone of silver Dull, China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.00.
French Exchange Frcs. 56.90.
Italian Exchange 96.30.
Swiss Exchange 21.00.
Belgium Exchange 59.30.
German Exchange Mrks 965.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 101/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Share Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 1st Dec 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/4
Bank Demand	1-3 25/32
Doc. Acceptances 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
For. Demand	390
American Dollars	382
Hongkong Dollars	206
Shanghai	295
Japan	181
Singapore	137

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-0 p. m. 30th Nov. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	87	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	95	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	12	0
Teaseed, White 35-15	72	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teaseed, Black	61	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowrasseed	5	4	0
Castorseeds	48	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	8	0
Linseed May	12	13	3
Cotton Seeds Ready	5	2	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12	6	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teaseed, White 35-12	14	8	0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	12	8	0
Teaseed, Black	12	8	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	12	8	0
Mowrasseed	—	—	—
Castorseeds	9	12	0
Cottonseeds Ready	27	0	0

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.985
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71 1
Dew Point	"	67 4
Relative humidity of Air	%	0.679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88 0
Minimum do do	"	72 2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, EME, NWS.	
Movement of Wind do.	miles	133

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Wednes.	7th Dec.	h. m. m 3 48 4 30a	ft. in. 25 11 23 7

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Wednes.	7th Dec.	h. m. m 10 42 10 0a	ft. in 20 1 19 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Clouds have increased and skies are now moderately or heavily clouded in the north and west Punjab but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is below the average at Multan. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan; night temperature is also higher than usual at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has risen slightly and is now nearly normal. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Sind and north Rajputana but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue clear; humidity is in excess at Bwarka and Deesa and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is above the average at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Day temperature is in excess at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Quetta reports 0.28in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Baluchistan and in the north and west Punjab. The disturbance from the west is more marked today. Sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast and at Colombo.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 30TH OF NOV. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	67.4	56.0	92	..	7.17	+5.49
Do. (30th)	66.1	51.0	92	..	7.17	+5.58
Jask	79.5	58.2	73	..	2.88	+2.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	X
Do. (30th)	80.3	72.5	60	..	0.06	+0.59
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.9	56.9	52	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	74.7	56.0	68	..	T	T
Lahore	78.8	48.8	72	..	0	—0.09
Hissar	79.6	43.6	73	..	0	—0.04
Ambala	76.1	45.4	82	..	0	—0.29
D lhi	75.8	..	71	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.5	52.8	61	..	0	—0.13
Malapuri	79.3	48.3	78	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi	82.2	51.5	50	..	0	—0.14
Cawnpore	78.6	50.6	90	..	0	—0.40
Allahabad	79.6	50.2	79	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						—0.06
Jacobabad	79.1	58.4	57	..	0.08	
Karachi	82.8	66.6	83	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	81.0	48.2	64	..	0	—0.18
Jaipur	82.4	49.2	50	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	84.0	56.2	49	..	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	71.5	54.9	86	..	0	—0.21
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						—0.09
Wheat—						
Bhuj	88.0	56.5	40	..		
Dwarka	87.9	68.8	75	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	85.9	69.6	45	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	87.8	57.2	52	..	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	88.2	56.4	57	..	0	—0.16
Surat	91.1	61.8	57	..	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	88.8	61.7	48	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	89.8	58.0	58	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	81.7	50.8	41	..	0	—0.17
Indore	83.3	54.1	49	..	0	—0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES						—0.53
Jubbulpore	77.0	47.9	63	..		
Saugor	81.0	57.0	44	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	82.5	50.2	67	..	0	—0.57
Khandwa	87.4	50.3	50	..	0	—0.50
Akola	86.4	49.5	41	..	0	—0.44
Amraoti	85.2	58.1	40	..	0	—0.54
Nagpur	85.9	52.4	47	..	0	—0.70
Chanda	82.7	50.0	66	..	0	—0.72
Raipur	79.5	55.9	60	..	0	—0.39
					0	—0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	70.9	72	..		
Ratnagiri	92 3	67.5	35	..	0.30	—0.34
Marmugao	87.4	68.5	71	..	1.34	+0.35
Karwar	89.2	64.8	76	..	1.09	—0.64
					0	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.1	51.6	46	..		
Ahmednagar	84.8	52.5	52	..	0.01	—0.61
Poona	85.2	49.1	48	..	0.10	—0.78
Sholapur	84.8	58.0	58	..	0.22	+0.38
Bijapur	81.6	52.2	47	..	2.80	+1.95
Belgaum	81.5	53.2	53	..	5.09	+3.32
Aurangabad	85.4	52.2	33	..	0	—0.3
Nhamabad (Indur)	80.9	49.3	60	..	0.79	+0.17
Hyderabad	80.1	55.9		..	1.54	+0.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.2	68.2	51	..	1.21	—1.67
Calicut	87.6	71.0	77	..	4.58	—0.82
Cochin	88.7	70.3	63	..	2.07	—2.21
Colombo	86.6	74.4	86	0.01	3.52	—0.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	67.2	71	..	2.25	—1.97
Bellary	86.1	59.7	71	..	3.62	+1.56
Cuddapah	86.4	66.8	85	..	2.40	—1.04
Madras	84.9	65.9	77	..	4.18	—0.47
Banga'ore	80.3	60.7	81	..	4.22	+1.00
Coimbatore	85.5	62.8	66	..	4.27	+0.72
Trichinopoly	89.2	70.3	67	..	1.06	—0.41
Negapatam	82.8	71..	79	..	4.47	—11.66

BOMBAY PROSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. HAYWARD'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS.

The first meeting of the Prostitution Committee was held on November 25th, when the Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward addressed the members of the Committee on the general aspects of the question and pointed out some of the lines along which the enquiry might be conducted. He said:—

"We have had certain legislative powers for some time for dealing with prostitution, that is to say, certain Sections of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902. Section 28 provides for the removal and segregation of common prostitutes; Section 120 prohibits the solicitation of prostitutes in public; Section 125 prohibits the permission or solicitations at public entertainments. There is a line which is rather difficult to draw and it has not always been easy to remove certain common prostitutes. But the policy has been for a long time to segregate common prostitutes as far as possible in the neighbourhood of Girgaon. We have also had legislative powers for dealing with foreign prostitutes and procurors. We have deported foreign prostitutes and procurors under the Foreigners Act III of 1864 in furtherance of the International Agreement of 1904.

"Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided in 1911 at a public meeting that passed resolutions recommending the removal of prostitutes from Girgaon. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edwardes, was asked to report upon these proposals. The City Improvement Trust had, he pointed out, already reduced materially the area infested by prostitutes by the building of the Sandhurst Bridge and improving that particular neighbourhood of Girgaum. But he also pointed out that a large measure of responsibility lay upon the landlords who let their houses at high rents to prostitutes in Girgaum. He deprecated giving greater powers to the police as likely to give rise to the greater evils resulting from the State regulated vice of the Yoshiwara of Japan.

"There occurred the case of Emperor vs. Mirza Sayad Khan, which in 1917 revealed the depths of degradation and misery in the brothels of Girgaum. The case was tried by the Bombay High Court. The revelations led to a new Section 126-A, forbidding the detention of women and children in brothels, being added to the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, by Bombay Act VI of 1920. There are also certain sections dealing with children in brothels in the Children's Welfare Bill which has since been drafted and will in due course be placed before the Legislature. The traffic in women and children has also quite recently attracted the general attention of the League of Nations.

"The Municipal Corporation in March, 1921, wrote us a letter recommending the cleaning up of the Falkland and Foras Roads. The letter was referred to a strong Committee composed of the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and the Director of Development. They reported in August, 1921, and pointed out the great practical difficulty of removing 880 houses occupied by some 6,000 prostitutes to any other quarter of the City. They repeated that the previous policy had been, as already stated, to segregate prostitutes so far as practicable between these limits: North, Bellasis Road; South, Grant Road; West, Lamington Road and Falkland Road; and East, Duncan Road. They were of opinion that the proposal to remove them was not practicable without establishing elsewhere a State regulated quarter similar to the Yoshiwara of Japan.

"A Committee was suggested by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in April, 1921, to enquire into the practicability of making brothel-keeping illegal. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas proposed to make a motion to that effect in the Legislative Council. The Commissioner of Police reporting on this in July, 1921, recommended the registration and inspection of brothels, which would no doubt be open to objection as materially increasing in these matters the powers of the police.

"A memorial was received in July, 1921, from the Social Purity Committee, influentially signed, recommending three things: (a) that brothel-keeping should be made illegal, (b) that landlords should be prohibited by law from letting their houses to prostitutes and (c) that the profession of procurors should be made illegal. We considered the Committee's report on the letter of the Municipal Corporation together with this memorial and decided that a Committee of Enquiry had better be appointed to go generally into the whole matter. This decision was publicly announced in September upon the resolution regarding brothel-keeping moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and received the general approval of the Legislative Council.

"Copies have been or will be laid before you of the various papers just mentioned and a perusal of these papers will enable you to obtain some ideas of the difficulties of the present situation. It will scarcely be necessary for you to enquire at any length into the existence of the evil. That is only too patent. But you will very likely desire to take evidence on particular points. It will not be necessary for you to preach against the prevalence of this immorality. There can be no two opinions about that. You will no doubt strain all your efforts to finding some practical remedies. You will perhaps scrutinize the results obtained by special rules under the Cantonment Act XV of 1910, as amended by Act XXII of 1919. Rules have been framed under Section 24 (23) of that Act providing for the removal of brothels and prostitutes from Cantonments and for the prohibition of solicitations similar to the provisions already mentioned in the Bombay City Police Act. But special provisions have also been made for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases at the hospitals. The relevant rules are rules 179, 180, 208, 209, 214 and 215 under the Act. You will also be provided with copies of the Ceylon and the Burma Acts recently passed rendering brothel-keeping illegal. You will find details of similar legislation in England at page 541 of Vol. IX of Halsbury's Laws of England.

"Mr. Chairman, your Committee, will no doubt desire to proceed to business under your guidance without further delay. My duty is done for the present in stating the lines of enquiry. Your Committee will probably desire to peruse the papers mentioned at leisure and perhaps refer to others. Your Committee will have in the meanwhile to decide the dates and times for your future meetings and possibly prepare a questionnaire for witnesses. You will receive in these matters and in any others the willing help of Mr. Perry, your Secretary. We are very grateful for your help in wrestling with this immemorial vice. You will recognize that it is a difficult matter requiring practical remedies. If it is not impertinent in me, let me remind you of the necessity of recognizing the imperfections of human nature and that experience has shown that it is no use legislating too far ahead of public opinion. It is useful to be a little ahead in order to educate public opinion. But moral laws must always be necessarily ahead of State Laws. It is however my firm belief that determination will find the proper remedies. It is a practical problem for practical men to get rid of the black spot which has for years disgraced the heart of this great City and to remove the long-standing evil from the Capital of this Presidency and the Gateway of India."

A Madras message of November 30 states:

A Government order has be[illegible] requesting the Special Commissi[illegible] labar to report his recomm[illegible] the place or places outside[illegible] area at which the sum[illegible] Special Magistrate may [illegible] offences. (A. P.).

TOKYO LETTER

THE SHANTUNG TANGLE.

MARQUIS OKUMA'S ILLNESS.

HINDUSTHANI ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Oct. 25.

The Japanese Government in spite of all her efforts has not yet succeeded in inducing the Peking Foreign Office to deal directly with her regarding the retrocession of Shantung to China. The last Japanese note to Peking, a summary of which was given in one of my previous letters, has simply served to increase the difficulties of Tokyo, as the Chinese reply to Japan's proposals is nothing short of a rejection of the terms offered by Japan. The Osaka Mainichi calls it "outrageous, inconsistent and lacking in sincerity, while the Jiji says that it is "indeed an exquisite note from the rhetorical point of view." While taking the Japanese Government to task for her insincerity, the Chinese note says:—

"After careful consideration, the Chinese Government feels that much in Japan's new proposals is still incompatible with her repeated declarations to the Chinese Government and with the hopes and expectations of the entire Chinese people, and the principles laid down by the treaties between China and the foreign Powers. If these proposals are to be considered as a final concession on the part of Japan they surely fall short in proving the sincerity of Japan's desire to settle this question.

"For instance, the lease of the Kiauchau expired immediately China declared war with Germany. Now that Japan is only in military occupation of leased territory, such territory should be entirely returned to China without any conditions, as there can be no question of any leasehold.f'

In her latest note handed to the Peking Foreign Office by Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister at Peking, the Japanese Government takes sharp issue with some of the Chinese contentions contained in the Peking Government's note rejecting the Japanese proposals. While inviting the Chinese Government to give a "more deliberate consideration" to the Japanees proposals, the Japanese communication points out that "the contentions put forward by China vis-a-vis the Japanese project are inexplicit. . . . The argument advanced (by China) that the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany in regard to the lease of Kiauchau, having totally expired in consequence of China's declaration of war against Germany, should be restored to China without conditions, is not only one hardly to be warranted by the principles and usages of international law or by the treaties in existence between China and Japan, but may be said to aim at the frustration of the effects of the Versailles Treaty."

The Chinese Government has not yet sent any reply to this communication from Tokyo, but it is a foregone conclusion that if the reply ever comes it would be stronger in tone than the former one. For, China to enter into negotiations with Japan on this knotty problem would be tantamount, to quote Dr. John Dewey, to a "surrender of all hope of a rectification of the conditions growing out of the Twenty-One Demands." And a surrender in this case means an extension of Japanese hold over Manchuria for another century. One of the treaties signed in 1915 and embodied in the notorious Twenty-One Demands entitles Japan to a 99 year lease of Port Atrhur and Dairen and the extension to the same period of her hold on the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway. The original leases of the Japanese Manchurian possessions taken over from Russia after the Russo-Japanese war are to expire in 1924 and as explained by Dr. Dewey "Japan's case for the retention of its Manchurian possessions rests on the validity of the treaties in which the Twenty-One Demands are embodied."

But the Japanese Government takes a different view of the situation and thinks that the latest Chinese reply does not reflect the real attitude of the Peking Government, but rather its fear of internal disturbances should it consent to deal directly with Japan. To find a way out of the impasse it is suggested that the personal mediation of President Harding should be sought in the matter as it would offer the Chinese Government a way out of its present dilemma. It is reported that the Foreign Office and the Cabinet are unanimously in favour of the American mediation and have forwarded their recommendations to the Diplomatic Advisory Council. Informal conversations between Baorn Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador and Secretary of State, Hughes, are reported to have been held in Washington and it would be no surprise to the world if President Harding is asked to mediate on the Shantung issue without forwarding it to the Pacific Conference.

MARQUIS OKUMA'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, many times Premier of Japan and one of the most widely known politicians of Japan is reported to be seriously ill. His physicians say that the aged statesman's illness has reached a dangerous state. Great anxiety prevails among the general public to whom he is more endeared than any other peer in Japan. Being a statesman of democratic views and the president of dozens of societies and associations, the old Marquis is as accessible to a poor man as he is to those placed high in society.

In 1899 a revision of the foreign treat[illegible] those concerning extra-ter[illegible]an was going on, Mar[illegible]reign Minister con[illegible] judges to sit in [illegible]eir Japanese col-leagues when one of the parties in the case was a foreigner. Mr. Tsuneki Kurushima, a young leader of the Genyosha, a patriotic society with noble traditions, feeling indignant at this unpatriotic act of the Marquis, threw a bomb at him and then committed harakiri on the spot. Marquis though escaping death lost a leg and resigned. His successor took such a firm stand against the demands of the foreigners that the treaties were revised in favour of Japan and the noble sacrifice of Mr. Tsuneki Kurushima as recently explained by the Marquis himself was not in vain. On the 33rd anniversary of the death of Tsuneki Kurushima which was held a few days ago, Marquis Okuma sent his representative with a gift of Yen 100 to the tomb of the man who tried to kill him. Mr. Tsuneki Kurushima hailed from Fukuoka in the province of Kyushu, and the writer of these lines during his tours in Kyushu had the honour of paying respects to the monument of this Japanese patriot and met three of his friends who accompanied him on the fatal day. It is alleged that the Government though fully conscious of how the plot was hatched could not dare to touch any one of them. Marquis Okuma whose native town is only a few miles from Fukuoka also paid respects before the monument of his would be assassin and is now a personal friend of those who took prominent part in the attempt on his life.

Marquis Okuma is now a little less than 90 years old, but has always professed his conviction of living up to the age of 125. A Japanese astrologer is of the opinion that the Marquis will survive his present illness, but the doctors still doubt the authenticity of these astrological observations.

DESERTS A MILLIONAIRE HUSBAND FOR LOVE.

Mrs. Akiko Ito, a foremost Japanese poetess of the modern school and reputed to be one of the most beautiful ladies in Japan, has deserted the wealth and luxuries of her millionaire husband's home for a new "atmosphere where personal freedom is recognized and where there is no injustice done to the dignity of womanhood."

Mrs. Akiko being a sister of Viscount Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara, a member of the House of Peers, is not only a peeress in the realm of beauty and poetry but in blood also. Her accomplishments have spread her name to all corners of the Japanese Empire, even abroad. At the age of 16 she was married to Viscount Kitakoji, but had to separate from him after two years. After this unhappy marriage she devoted her time to writing Japanese modern verse and under the direction of Dr. M. Sasaki she made a remarkable development in this art. But as misfortunes were still in store for her, the impecunious brother Viscount Yanagiwara arranged her marriage with Mr. Denemon Ito who was then 62 years old and rising from the ranks of an ordinary miner had accumulated an immense fortune in Kyushu.

Wealth and luxury in which she was made to revel never gave contentment to young Akiko's heart and she was as unhappy as before. However she resigned herself to fate and somehow or other began to pass her days of blooming youth with her old and illiterate husband. Even then she found that her rich master was not faithful to her, but leading life of dissipation, so much so that a few months ago he "bought out" a geisha (Japanese singing girl) for Yen 4,000 and took her into his home.

Sorrows and misfortunes which have been her daily food from the very day of her marriage gave her poems a touch which made them extremely popular. Some time ago a drama written by Akiko was staged at the Yurakuza theatre in Tokyo and drew full houses. Ryusuke Miyazaki, then a student of the Tokyo Imperial University, visited her in Kyushu in connection with the dramatization of her work, but on returning back to Tokyo he found a telegram from the poetess in which she expressed her joy at seeing him in a poem. The courtship developed rapidly and she worked out a scheme by which she would become separated from her husband and join Miyazaki.

HER LAST LETTER.

Her plans have been crowned with success and the old ex-minor husband though not in possession of a peer's daughter has a complete and undisputed possession of her last and parting letter a transactio of which in part is as follows:—

"This will be the last letter that I shall write to you as your wife.

"You may be surprised at this letter, but so far as I am concerned the break with you is logical. My resolution to leave you has been strengthened by listening to the dictates of reason, which are against the mode of life which I lead after marriage with you. As you are fully aware there was no love between us at the time of our marriage nor afterwards. But I will not blame you for my unfortunate married life, since I was wrong in submitting to those around me who had arranged my marriage with you. Be this as it may, I determined to make my life with you as happy as possible under the circumstances. During the 10 years of our married life I tried every resource to make it a happy one, but failed in my task. . . . In my despair, I often determined to end my life, but I was not strong enough to do it. The one thing that comforted me in my miserable life was poetry. I resolved to resign myself to fate and tried to forget my misery by composing poems. But unexpectedly there came in my way a young man and as I came to know him better I grew fond of him and now he is my saviour for it is my firm belief that by his love alone will I be able to live a new and true life. . . . I bid farewell now to you, who ignored the personality of a lady. I am severing my relations with you in order to live in an atmosphere where personal freedom is recognized and where there is no injustice done to the dignity of womanhood.

"I am sending back to you all the jewels which you have given me. Please distribute my clothes among the servants in accordance with my letter to your manager. I am retaining my seal, but I am ready to put my seal when it is required in connection with legal matters."

BRITISH DEMANDS REGARDING TIBET.

A story, the source of which is given as quasi-diplomatic, is going the rounds of political circles at Washington about the alleged British demands on China concerning Tibet, which as the Washington correspondent of a local journal believes will be brought up before the Washington Conference as of equal importance with the Twenty-One Demands.

After the break-up of the Simla Conference, the British demands numbering 12 were first presented in 1917 and pressed until 1919, but the Chinese Government has always refused to submit to the humiliating conditions put forward by the British Foreign Office. They include demands that Britain shall have the right to build railways between India and Tibet. China must engage British experts and borrow British money to develop Tibetan industries and must permit British post offices and telegraph services to be established in the principal cities of Tibet. China must also agree to grant no privileges in Tibet to other nations, and all mines must be worked jointly by China and Britain. Neither China nor British is to send troops into Tibet without reason.

HINDUSTHANEE ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

Owing to a regular espionage kept by the British Embassy in Tokyo on Indians in Japan, especially those belongings to the intelligentia, the siprit of aloofness has always reigned supreme among the few Indian residents of Tokyo who can be counted on finger's ends. The noble sacrifice of Professor Hariharnat Thulal Atal, who was driven to commit suicide by the persecutions of the Tokyo Embassy, has proved a great stimulus in bringing together the Tokyo Hindusthanees, who held a preliminary meeting at the residence of Mr. J. N. Brownick to consider plans for the inauguration of a social organ which would keep them in touch with each other in this strange land. After a heated discussion it was decided that as the Indian clubs in Tokyo and Yokohama are mostly devoted to social gatherings having little or nothing to do with literary affairs, the newly formed body should be independent in character and make special efforts for the diffusion of Indian literature, art and music among the people of Japan. The non-political nature of the association will be preserved and even foreigners who might be interested in the arts and culture of India or are by tradition bound to the people of India will also be accepted as members. Mr. Ch. Rafizadeh, the only Persian subject in Japan who since his arrival in this country, has always been counted as a part and parcel of the Indian community, very kindly attended the meeting and not only joined the association as a member, but took a very prominent part in the deliberations. At the suggestion of Mr. Kesho Ram Sabarwal, one of the oldest Indian residents of Tokyo, the society has been named The Hindusthanee Association of Japan. Mr. M. S. Wickrmarattne of of Ceylon has been chosen as Secretary and Treasurer with Messrs. J. N. Bhowmick and Ch. Rafizadeh of Isphahan, Persia, as members of the Executive Committee.

SAYS "EVERYTHING CONTAINS SILVER."

Mr. Tatsuzo Hattori, a millionaire of Hirayagi-mura, Saitama prefecture, who can boast of nothing, but his primary school education, is of the opinion that all things contain silver. He has worked out this theory on the strength of some old Chinese manuscripts and years of hard labours and experiments. When he first published his views, the scientists in Japan simply heaped ridicule upon him for his lack of scientific knowledge and a belief in superstitions, and never gave credence to his theory which was against their orthodox views. Dr. Tsuneya Maruzawa, a professor in Kyushu Imperial University being attracted by novelty spent last summer studying the new process as propounded by Mr. Hattori, of extracting silver from leaves and other materials and has now announced the result of his investigations. Dr. Maruzawa, in the course of a press interview said that when he first began to do experiments under Mr. Hattori, he was laughed at as a dreamer, but this did not prevent him from concentrating his energies on the study of the new process. He also said that "Although my experiments do not give full confirmation to the theory that silver is the principal component of all things extant they have convinced me of the probability of extracting silver from iron, copper and other metals. It is my conviction that in coming years the theory will be established that all things can be reduced to a metal."

NAGPUR VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The Nagpur District Volunteer Conference was held on the 28th November under the presidentship of Mr. Prithviraj Vyas of Khamgaon. The audience numbered 1,000. The Conference opened with the Shankaracharya's benedictions. Dr. Paranjpe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, impressed the necessity of volunteer organisation with implicit obedience to the Congress. The President, in an eloquent and stirring speech, said: "History teaches us that valour without organisation and broad patriotism cannot withstand foreign machinations. Non-violence gives sufficient scope for self-defence. Young men are the wealth of the nation and must cultivate good physique and unflinching loyalty to the nation."

Resolutions were passed on loyalty to the Congress, faithful performance of religious, social and political work as the duty of every volunteer, establishment of District Volunteers Corps, condemnation of Government policy in declaring the Congress, Khilafat volunteers unlawful and congratulating the Nagpur Provincial Committee for opening a volunteer college in Nagpur.

Musi Riza Razvi Ul Mashadi Rais of Shahganj, Lucknow, who has recently returned from Karbala, wires to the Press that the rumours in India about the bombardment of the Shia Shrines are absolutely baseless. The town of Najafi Ashraf was besieged as some murders had taken refuge there and the seize was given up on the restoration of the culprits. No foreigner English or otherwise made any attempt to insult the sacred shrine.—(A. P.)

SIKH LEADER ON TRIAL.

SARDAR MAHATABSING'S STATEMENT

The trial commenced this morning of Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh, barrister, Secretary, Central Gurdwara Committee, ex-Government pleader, and ex-Deputy President, Punjab Legislative Council, before Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, under section 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act. It being a summons case the accused was asked to show cause why he should not be convicted. In reply the accused stated that the meeting at Ajnala was a purely religious one and the District Magistrate had no business to interfere and make arrests. The accused had gone there and made a speech.

He said further on, "I will disobey the Government because I honour God and Guru more than any worldly Government and would disobey any such orders ten times over if I have to do it." Proceeding he said he was solely responsible for all the meetings held by the Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar, as he issued strict orders as secretary to hold meetings at various places to contradict the Deputy Commissioner and Government action relating to the Gurdwara keys affair. The taking of the keys by Government was an insult and an outrage to the Sikh community. He considered the policy of the Government very foolish and said that he expected better things from Mr. Dunnett whom he had known long and who, he considered, would not loose his head at that juncture. If Government failed to reconcile the Sikh community, it showed the Bankruptcy of statesmanship on the part of Government. He would hold meetings and undergo any punishment. The accused sent Dansingh, Jaswantsingh and Tejasingh to hold meeting as Government had no right and could not have any right to prohibit religious meetings. When he heard of the arrests he proceeded with other members of his committee to Ajnala to continue the religious meeting. On the way he sent a message to the Deputy Commissioner to come and arrest them as they were going to hold the meeting to protest against the outrage committed by him by arresting their men who were holding a legitimate religious meeting. The Deputy Commissioner while taking shelter behind the Seditious Meetings Act held a meeting about the Gurdwara keys at the same time stopping their meeting, which was a purely religious one. On reaching the spot he asked the tahsildar and Sub-Inspector to wire the Deputy Commissioner that they were intending to continue the meeting, would make speeches and stay on until the Deputy Commissioner came with the necessary force to arrest them. The accused was the secretary of the meeting which was held with Granth Sahib in the middle. The accused was the first man to make a speech. After giving name and address to the police the accused allowed others to speak, on condition that they too should give their names and addresses to the police. After nineteen persons had spoken, the police Sub-Inspector called out his name and said he wanted to arrest him under the Seditious Meetings Act. The accused made over the papers to others and surrendered himself with five others who were similarly arrested. After paying their respects to the Granth Sahib they were brought to the police station where the Deputy Commissioner was.

CALCUTTA CIVIL GUARD.

COMMANDANTS' EXPLANATION OF DUTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At a crowded meeting of the Anglo-Indians tonight the duties of a civil guard were explained by Sir Frank Carter, Commandant the guard. He emphasised that their sole object was maintenance of law and order. Members would be sworn in under Calcutta Police Act. They would have a badge and baton and those licensed to possess revolvers would be allowed to carry them but would not be permitted to use them except under very special circumstances. Members would be divided into patrols under leaders. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that Howrah not being under the Calcutta Police was not to come under the guard. The meeting unanimously resolved that all men present should join the auxiliary force.

THE ARMY AND THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The first conference in Calcutta between the representatives of the press and the military authorities, similar to those which have already been held in Karachi, Bombay, Poona and Rangoon, took place today in the Fort. The newspapers of Calcutta were well represented and Colonel W. H. Beach of the Headquarters Staff set out the objects of these conferences and mentioned various ways in which they should be of advantage to both the press and the army. He also answered a number of questions. Major General T. A. Cubitt, General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam District, who presided emphasised the benefit which the whole of India would derive from the good relations between the army and the press.

The following telegram has been received from Princess Mary by the Commander-in-Chief:—"I have received with much pleasure the kind congratulations and good wishes of the Army in India which I much appreciate. In thanking them, I am glad to think of Lord Lascelles' long and close association with the Army." (A. P.).

The Viceroy, Lady Reading and staff left Delhi for Calcutta on the 20th of November.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO THEIR ADDRESS.

The Acting Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, sends the following to us for publication:—

"From A. Montgomerie, Esquire, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

To, The Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sir, I am directed to inform you that the address of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has been laid before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has desired that the following message may be communicated to the Chairman:—

"I am very grateful to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for their loyal address of welcome and their good wishes for my tour. Like the members of your Chamber, I am full of confidence that the reformed constitutions, recently inaugurated in India by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, will result in the gradual, but progressive realization by India of self-government in the British Empire. The more I see of India in my tour, the more I am struck by the immensity of the commercial field which this great country offers and I trust that your Chamber and Bureau may be successful in assisting and leading Indian commercial activities along real lines of advance and progress."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. MONTGOMERIE,
Secretary to the Government
of Bombay,
Political Department."

"ZAKHMI PUNJAB."

PERFORMANCE OF THE PLAY PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Punjab Government has prohibited the performance of a play entitled "Zakhmi Punjab," which purports to be a dramatic representation of the Punjab disturbances of 1919, in any public place in the Punjab under section 3 of the Dramatic Performances Act of 1878 and has also proscribed all the copies of the same play under the Press Act.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

BEHAR COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE POSSIBILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 30.

The Behar and Orissa Council today decided after two days debate that a committee be appointed to examine the possibility of development of mineral resources of this province and suggest how far revenue of this province could be increased by such resources. An amendment that a sanction of the Government of India be taken to levy tax on coal and other minerals was defeated. In favour of the resolution it was said that Government was faced with financial difficulties and the province being the richest in minerals ought to derive some benefit from this fact.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL.

PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

MR. C. R. DAS VESTED WITH FULL POWER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has resolved that volunteers have been peaceful and non-violent and therefore, the work should be carried on as before; also that as recent Government orders are intended to paralyse the non-cooperation movement, the public are appealed to enrol as volunteers in order to work in peaceful and non-violent manner. Further that the orders prohibiting meetings and processions are unjustified but in view of the probability of provocation by the agencies unfriendly to the Congress, the holding of meetings and processions be kept in abeyance until perfectly calm non-violent atmosphere is ensured. It has further resolved that in view of the present extremely grave political situation in the province, Mr. C. R. Das, President of the Committee, be vested with full powers to carry on the work in consultation with the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee. A similar resolution has been adopted by the latter committee.

MUNICIPALITY IN SIROHI.

His Highness Maharao Saheb of Sirohi has been pleased to establish a Municipality for the town of Sirohi. It consists of six official and seven non-official members. The officials are to be nominated by His Highness and the seven non-officials to be elected by the Panchayat of seven different castes in the city. The first elections are to be for one year and then the Board will be elected every third year. The present Chairman is to be nominated by His Highness and after a year the Board is to elect its own Chairman. His Highness has been pleased to grant Rs. 10,000 to the Board for the time being. If found necessary the grant will be increased during the course of the year and in future it will get grants from His Highness annually.

The Board was formally established under the name of "Sirohi Sudhar Sabha" by His Highness at a Darbar held on the 23rd November, where His Highness said:—

"For some time past I had been thinking of establishing a Municipality for the town of Sirohi. With this object I appointed on the 16th instant a Committee to consider all the questions connected with the scheme. That Committee submitted an unanimous report on the 19th instant and after giving my full consideration I accepted their report and have accordingly come here today to open the Sirohi Sudhar Sabha. I am very glad that such a good work is being started to-day. I regret that my Riyaya is not yet educated enough to understand the complicated issues involved in State administration, but a work is only learnt by attempting it and unless a man gets into water he cannot learn swimming. Therefore the best method of teaching work to the Riyaya is to entrust some work to them. If it works satisfactorily its powers could be enlarged."

A communiqué regarding the situation in Malabar during the week ending 28th November states that the enemy seem to have broken up and taken to the hills of escape. Surrenders continue from Kottakkal area where real progress has been made and also from round Mannarghat and in Calicut Taluk. The rebellion is a work of gangs who enlist temporary active support from local criminals and otherwise only half support from the average Mapilla.—(A. P.)

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

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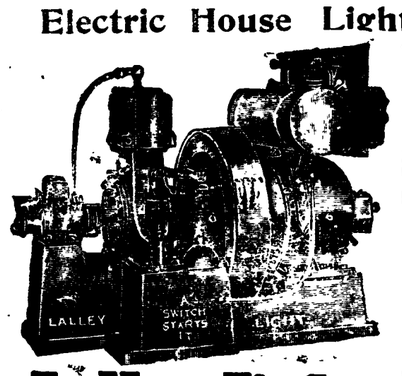

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 3.
The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer "Morea' with the outward Mails of the 17th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

BYCULLA E. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. at Ghelabhai Street Mistry's Chawl, Byculla.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM F. WARD.

Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey and Manilal N. Joshi, have stood as candidates from the F. Ward for being elected as delegates to the Ahmedabad National Congress. Polling will take place on Sunday the 4th instant.

ST. XAVIER'S DAY.

The annual St. Xavier's Day Meeting will be held on Saturday, next at 6-30 p.m., at the Gloria Church Hall, Byculla. Mgr. L. C. Pera will preside. All Catholics are cordially invited to attend. No special cards are issued.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held at Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the present situation in the city, particularly in connection with the recent disturbances and to take steps to ascertain how far and to what extent, members of our community have suffered by the disturbances.

BHULESHWAR D. C. COMMITTEE.

Polling for the election of three delegates to the 36th Indian National Congress from this ward will take place at the office of the Committee opposite Princess Street Police Station between 3 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday). Names of the candidates are as follows:—Messrs. Hargovind Kanji Bhatt, Narandas Purshotam, B. N. Motiwalla, V. V. Jerajani, Tribhuvandas Fragji, Tapidas Sanghavi, R. S. Dave, and Dr. M. B. Velkar.

VICTIMS OF RIOT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest yesterday, on the deaths of (1) Navroy Hussain Bhura, (2) Ebrahim Haji, (3) Bhau Idoo, (4) Abdul Razak Abdul Kachid, (5) Kadrut Punsi and (6) Gomria Raja who were killed during the riots on the 17th of November.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deaths were caused by wounds from bullets fired from guns by troops and police at rioters.

FANCY FAIR AT BYCULLA.

A Grand Fancy Fair and Variety entertainment for the benefit of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held at the Gloria Church Compound and School, Byculla, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next respectively, opening daily at 4-30 p.m. There will be fifteen stalls where young and old will find a variety of things suitable to their tastes and at prices suitable to every pocket.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The report of the work done and the statement of accounts were adopted and the following Office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

President.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. M. M. H. J. Chhotani and K. P. Khadilkar. Secretaries—Mr. Umar Sobani, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. S. G. Banker. Treasurers—Messrs. B. N. Motivala and Mathooradas Tricamji.

Votes for the election of the members of the Council were taken by ballot and the result will be announced later on.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 375 Hornby Road, to consider the report of the scrutineers re: the Election of the members of the Council.

It is notified that S S "Ganges" carrying 463 returning Indian emigrants left British Guiana on 25th. October last and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on 10th. December.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda accompanied by Dewan Manubhai N. Mehta and Captain Makbool Hasan A. D. C. to His Highness left Viceregal Lodge on the 29th of November.

DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.

(HOMOEO & BIO-CHEMIST.)

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A NEGLIGENT LANDLORD.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sahajirao Sawant, Police Prosecutor charged one Haji Noormohamed Chandiwalla a landlord with causing deaths by negligently failing to carry out repairs to his property.

Messrs. R. Soloman and Navalkar, pleaders defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that the accused was the owner of a Chawl at Curry Road and had given rent farming a contract to one Bhagwatiprasad. As the building was in a dilapidated condition, the Municipal authorities, served the accused with a notice stating that a portion of the building was in a risky condition likely to collapse and dangerous to any person occupying it or passing through it, and therefore he (the accused) should pull down its decayed woodwork within a fortnight. As the accused failed to carry out the Municipal requirements, he was thrice convicted and fined. It was further, alleged that he had caused certain minor repairs which were totally inadequate to obviate the danger with the result that the Chawl in question collapsed on the 15th of July last and three of the tenants were killed.

The accused in pleading not guilty said that the rent contractor used to make the repairs and deduct the money due thereof from the rent.

After the evidonce had been recorded His Worship held that the accused alone was responsible for the repairs. It was alleged that the tenants occupying the Chawl had more often than not complained about the dilapidated condition of the building, not only that but they had gone to the extent of stopping the rent. Certain repairs to the building were absolutely inadequate and unsatisfactory. The accused was also fined for not carrying out the Municipal requirements. He (the Magistrate) had visited the spot with the pleader for the accused and pointed out to him the rotten and decayed wood and the tottering steps of the staircase. The accused was culpably negligent though he was many a time spoken to by the tenants and the rent-farmer about the dilapidated condition of the building. The accused belonged to the class of those greedy, and unscrupulous landlords who exhibited an utter callousness to the safety and needs of their tenants.

His Worship after taking into consideration the age of the accused (who is sixty-five) convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo hard labour for six months.

THE BOMBAY DISTURBANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR COMPENSATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a number of applications were filed under section 45 of the Bombay Police Act of 1902 by traders who suffered damage to property during the recent disturbances in Bombay, praying that enquiries be installed with a view to determine the amount of compensation payable to them.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, applied on behalf of Cowasji, Beramji Irani, Proprietor, Red Lion Bar, situated at Musjid Bunder Road, and stated that there was furniture in the shop valued at Rs. 5,000 and wines, spirits and provisions valued at Rs. 15,000 and cash amounting to Rs. 250. The furniture was destroyed by the rioters and the bottles of wines and spirits and the cash stolen.

Mr Saher also filed an application on behalf of Muncherji Ardeshir Barton, proprietor, Barton and Company, Opticians, etc., of Kalbadevi Road. He stated that when the shop was closed before the riot there was property valued at Rs. 43,000. The rioters forced open the door and stole or destroyed the contents.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, applied on behalf of Framroz Hormusji Ghadially proprietor Rozers and Company, Shaikh Memon Street, claiming damages valued at Rs. 1,900.

SHOOT OF LEGAL PROCEEDING.

A PARSI CONVICTED OF DEFAMATION.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Jehangir Cawasji Mistry charged Dinshaw Edulji Karkaria for defamation.

Mr. Hiajee Jamshedji Dalal, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kantilal Chhaganlal and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The evidence showed that both the complainant and the accused are living in Hasanally Building at Lamington Road. The complainant is an Assistant Purchasing Officer in Bombay Electric and Supply Company and the accused is the Editor of "Dhoug Song" a monthly magazine. The accused had instituted proceedings at Girgaum Police Court on 30-5-21 for insult and assault against the complainant, his wife, his servant Jiwa and Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Nelaseth. In the course of the proceedings on the 14th July, the Magistrate made a suggestion to the parties to settle the case amicably as they were neighbours and asked the complainant who was in the witness box to narrate his grievance. The accused then, it is alleged stated, that Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Nalaseth was a paramour of Hiranbai wife of Jehangir Cowasji Mistry (the accused in that case). Mr. Karkaria, pleader of Jehangir Cowasji Mistry took exception to this remark of the accused (then complainant). The complainant therefore charged the accused for defamation.

The defence was that the word paramour was misconstrued and misunderstood. What the accused meant was that Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Nalaseth was kept by the complainant in his house to look after his (complainant's) wife and children when he went out of Bombay.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

POLICE AGAIN!

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE CRITICISMS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shamdas Vithaldas charged Goverdhan Misar for cheating in respect of ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,300.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that on the 28th of September last the complainant gave the accused some jewellery which he wanted to dispose of. The accused ran away from Bombay to Baroda next day and there began to sell the jewellery at a very cheap rate which aroused the suspicion of the Baroda police, who arrested the accused. The complainant in the meantime heard that the accused was in Baroda and applied for an extradition warrant from the court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in virtue of which he was brought to Bombay for trial.

FINDING.

His Worship in delivering judgment said:—The evidence shows that the complainant is a jeweller. He came to Bombay from Benares and put up at the *pedhi* of one Jugal Kishore at Kalbadevi Road. The accused also belongs to Benares and he knew the complainant. On the 28th of September the accused falsely represented to the complainant that he had a customer to whom he wanted to show the ornaments which the complainant had brought for sale; believing this representation the complainant gave to the accused the pair of *kudas* set with diamonds and rubies, the chain with two pendants set with emeralds and rubies and one chain which is not recovered. The accused said that he would bring the customer's reply the following day. The following day the accused did not bring the ornaments but took the complainant to Tardeo Hanging Garden, Mahaluxmi and other places to show him the customer but he did not show him the customer nor did he produce the ornaments. Then ultimately the accuse denied having received the ornaments at all. The complainant and Jugal Kishore took the accused to the Princess Street Police Station and made his complainant but it is very strange that no cognizance of the complaint was taken but the complainant was told that it was a civil matter, he was referred to a Magistrate and no attempt was made to search the accused's belongings or to try and trace the property. Then the accused absconded from Bombay to Baroda. He was caught by the Baroda police disposing of the complainant's ornaments at a small value. Then the accused sent telegrams to the complainant and the Baroda police also sent the telgram and wrote to the complainant's pleader. Ultimately the complainant made out a *prima facie* case before this court and an extradition warrant was issued and the accused brought down from Baroda together with the two *kadas* and the chain with two pendants. One chain worth Rs. 300 is not recovered. The accused is charged under section 420 I. P. C. and he pleads guilty to the charge. He admits the entire truth of the prosecution story, the evidence against him is also very clear. He says that the man to whom he was selling the articles in Bombay did not return the chain. I do not think it is believable Upon the evidence therefore and on accused's own plea I convict him.

STRICTURES ON THE POLICE.

Before concluding I consider it my duty to say that I am utterly at a loss to understand why in a clear case like this the officer in charge of the Princess Street Police Station to whom the complainant made his complaint should not have taken cognizance of the case and should not have made any attempt to trace the property. I have no doubt that if such an attempt had been made and it ought to have been, the property would have been recovered from the accused and all the trouble of issuing an extradition warrant and bringing the accused from Baroda would have been saved. Under these circumstances I think the conduct of the police officer concerned should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police so that he may take proper step and with that view I order that a copy of the judgment should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

Accused is convicted and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is recovered the whole of it be paid to the complainant as compensation for the chain which is not recovered.

PICKETS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Newby charged three liquor shop pickets and five others with disorderly behaviour in a public place on October 17 last. The accused in the case were: (1) Purshotam Baburao, (2) Dhondu ram Shivram, (3) Shanker Dhondu, (4) Vallabdas Govindji, (5) Vishnu Bhicu, (6) Jadhavji Dayaldas, (7) Krishna Pandu, and (8) Narayen Sridhar.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Babreker pleader, defended all the accused.

The prosecution case was that on the 17th October last accused No. 5, 1, 4 and 3 were picketting a liquor shop in Dukar Gali at Girgaum belonging to Cowasji Muncherji Sidhwa. An Irani who came to the shop was, it is alleged, threatened with violence so he did not dare to go out, but one Cirlos Machado who was in the shop came out and faced the above but, was assaulted and thrown down.

The defence was that all the trouble arose through the man Machado issuing out of the shop with a big lathi which he flourished in his hand and threatened to assault the picketters. Some people threw him down to ward off the assault. The police arrived and arrested the accused amidst the crowd.

His Worship sentenced accused Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8 to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default two days' rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTERS CHARGED FOR MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged (1) B. X. Mendez (2) Abdul Salam (3) Patel Sambhoobhai Mathoo and ten others on the charge of rioting, robbery and murder during the last Bombay disturbance.

His Worship remanded the case till the 10th instant.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Report for the week ending November 29th:—

Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Thar Parkar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Dec. 1.)

Mr. C. Judd, District Deputy Collector, Larkana, is appointed to be on special duty in Sind, for a period of two months to conduct the trial of the cases connected with the Supply and Transport frauds at Karachi.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., is stemporarily appointed to be Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board.

Mr. Krishnaji Govind Pundlik, Acting Principal, Training College for Men, Poona is appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

At the C.P. Legislative Council on Tuesday Mr. Sundedlall Rioriya moved that the Malguzars of villages in the C.P. be given the right of granting yearly lease of their land without tenancy rights by operation of the law in favour of the lessees. The resolution was lost after a lively discussion. Rao Sahib Mahajani's resolution about the alternative of the constitution of the Judical Commissioner's court providing for half the judges posts being reserved for barristers and pleaders was carried.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading accompanied by their personal staff left Delhi for Benares en route to Calcutta.

TRUST AND LOVE.

AN APPEAL TO PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The worst is over and it would not be necessary to recount the horror or hideousness of the occurences of the past week, but for the lamentable fact that the worst effects of it are still blessing the minds of many of us. Evidence is not wanting. Men are still talking about the riots with much bitterness. The most regrettable incident in the aftermath of riots is a circular going the round of signatures amongst Parsis conveying thanks to Government upon the shelter they have afforded to the religious shrines and for safety to person and property. If the Government have performed their duty of protecting its loyal subjects, (which I very much doubt) there is no occasion of bursting into hysterics of thanksgiving declarations. I am not unaware of the horrid monster that was striding abroad on those woeful days of 17 to 20 in our city. I have learned much and seen some part of the destruction of property, limb and life; I have felt the fury and bitterness that were in evidence. It is now common knowledge what irreparableless of peace and life our city has suffered; yet it is my belief that the peace which reigns to-day is not what the arms of Government have given us. To thank Government under these circumstances for having protected us (Parsis) against the onslaughts of neighbouring communities cannot fail to have the baneful influence of an invidious sectarian policy. Could we not think more charitably, and believe that the cessation of hostility is due to a realisation by the wrong party of its fault, and the fruit of its repentance. The truest representative of both Mussalmans and Hindus Mr. Gandhi has in unmistakable terms owned up their fault and repented, and has wholly retrieved their honour. but that of the Parsis still remains tarnished. The doubts and tribulations of a weak minority existing amongst a vast majority of other communities are still upon us. This fact is as much a proof of the weakness of the one, as of the other. So long as our communal relations are not imbedded on the foundations of divine laws this shall continue to be our lot. If the recent riots do not serve as an eye-opener to the people of various communities to pause and reconsider our mutual relations which resulted in this calamity, everything will have been suffered in vain. It is the acceptance of the selfish law of retaliation in individual and in communal life that has stranded us where we are to-day. What is necessary is a close searching of our own hearts, to find out our own faults and iniquities to repent and turn over a new leaf. The Parsis as a community, after giving great provocation to the Hindus and Mussalmans in the matter of the Prince's visit which India with one voice considered an insult have not in the event of the outburst of their fury behaved in an exemplary manner. During the riots we have not confined ourselves in stoic discipline to the minimum force compatible with self-defence. This alone should have been taken as a sufficient proof of our weakness impelling us to devise ways and means for strengthening ourselves. Shall we still labour under the superstition of the security of the armed men or shall we rely upon the infinite strength of God? Do we want the friendship of the other communities or do we want the upper hand? Is it not more blissful to be secure and happy in their love, than to be competently armed against them? With the Government or with the people there is our choice, and we must invoke the highest in us to make it. Let not expediency or cupidity be the arbiter, but rather seek His unfailing guidance. Without His direction, impelled only by sectarian motives, we shall now find ourselves, on the shoals, now on the pathless ocean; this has been the experience of not a few of us. Such men have taken sides guided only by the ephemeral light of communal or national interests and have failed in the first test of conscientious earnestness. A lawyer acquaintance of mine, whom I regard as a mirror of my community, told me that at first he was pro-Government, and that nationalism was first infused in him at the time of the Bengal partition and the Tilak trial till it became most ardent during the non-cooperation movement; but that the recent occurences had shattered his belief in his new principles because he clearly saw their inadvisibility. My friend's convictions were evidently unenlightened, unfounded and weak, and the sooner he is disillusioned the better for everybody. Great purposes cannot be secured with so little faith as vanishes with the first demand for service or sacrifice. A clear conception of high ideal, and a resolution to serve it even with one's life is what is required. Where shall we end it? What is the cause of this our weakness? It lies this way. In our individual life as well as in our communal relations and political attitude we are guided by considerations of expediency. But yesterday our personal good seemed to lie in one direction, to-day it is in another, to-morrow we shall search for it elsewhere, nowhere finding it. Only when we have one true religious conception of life, and bring it to bear upon our communal and political relations, shall we find ourselves advancing along the right path. We will very soon find out that our true good is not separated from that of the Hindu or Mussalman, or the Christian or the Briton, but that what is good for us is the good of all. Our cause, is the cause of all, and our battle is a battle where both sides win and are blessed. We have but to understand the law of love and live up to it, with the knowledge that it alone is able to meet all emergencies, and little will then remain to be done or to be afraid of.

As a matter of policy our perverse partisanship with Government may be found sufficient to meet all the combinations of varying moods of the rulers and subjects.

Let us suppose that Government consistent in its policy of indulging small minorities that it may have some excuse of exploiting the vast mass of the people; and that Hindus and Mussalmans are alternately friendly and inimical towards Parsis. By siding with Government we have nothing to lose when the people feel friendly towards us, and if they are inclined to be hostile we shall have the indulgent protection of Government.

And no consideration of policy can induce Government to persecute such a small community as ours.

This position seems secure; but we forget only one small thing. In either of the alternatives our security is a false one, at least it is not a consequence of our innate strength. The strength wherein we seek security is either that of the Government or of the people, and we only hope to stick like a parasite on the back of either the one or the other as want or chance may drive us. When we think that Government will eternally continue to override the people we are only entertaining a false, irreligious, base hope, that tduth and freedom will die and violence reign supreme If non-co-operation succeeds what grace will there be in our existence?

Let us pause and consider to-day, when we are yet on the cross roads. Let our choice be unwavering, our cause the one cause of truth which injures none and knows no defeat, and our methods be of trust and love, which alone can banish distrust and hatred from the human heart, bringing them together in happy communion.—Yours, etc.

M. M COYAJEE.

Gamdevi,
Nov. 8.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the list of contributions to the above fund appearing in your yesterday's issue, we have to express one regret at the omission of the sum of Rs. 200/- handed over to Mr. P. Ramunni Menon by the Malabar Association, Bombay and of the sum of Rs. 49-8-0 given to us by Mr. S.H. Jhabwalla, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association who, though not a member of our Committee has very kindly undertaken to collect subscriptions for our Fund. We must also inform the public that all moneys paid either to Mr. P. Ramunni Menon direct to his address at Sirdar Griha or to any member of our Committee will go to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and in future all acknowledgements will appear under the heading "The Kerala Congress Relief Fund" to distinguish it from the "Malabar Relief Fund" started by Mr. G.K. Devadhar. For want of adequate response to our appeal, we could open only a Savings Bank account in the Central Bank of India and whenever the amount collected comes to some reasonable figure we withdraw such amount and remit it to the Kerala Congress Committee. The Girgaun district Congress Committee has also organised collections for the same Fund. At a meeting held under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a sum of over Rs. 500 was promised and we expect that amount by the end of this week. The exact amount will be announced later.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON,
P. R. KRISHNA IYER,
Secretaries.

Krishna Building No. 1,
Parel.

A COLABA INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are accustomed to going every day for an evening walk on the Colaba Bridge, and have hitherto been unmolested and unhindered by anybody but the last one or two weeks have given us a better experience.

Last week for about two or three days, soldiers who were going to and fro in military lorries over the bridge, seeing us wearing white caps, began to abuse us in foul language. Naturally the use of such indecent language by His Majesty's soldiers, in the presence of ladies would give offence to any self-respecting man, and we were thinking of the mentality and discipline, which the military are required to observe. But the incident, which happened yesterday night at about 7-40 p.m., surpasses all other incidents, and deserves special notice. While returning from the Colaba Bridge, right near the Commercial Gymkhana, some four soldiers happened to be just behind us on the same way. One of them, caught hold of our friend unexpectedly and gave him a rough push, shouting out, "get aside, Gandhi cap." Seeing some of us also in the same headgear, they behaved in a way that shewed that they were ready for a quarrel. We do not understand why the soldiers of His Majesty should treat the wearers of white caps in such a provoking manner.—Yours, etc.

DOONGERSEY MOOLJI.
JAIRAM LILADHAR.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

A Lucknow message of November 30 states:—Six persons, connected with the Khilafat and the Congress activities, have been prohibited by the District Magistrate from holding or addressing meetings without permission for two months.—(A. P.)

The Governor of Bombay-in-Council is pleased to appoint Colonel R. Evans, Chief Secretary, Salvation Army, to be a member of the Committee constituted under Government Resolution No. 469 dated the 16th November 1921, to consider means for remedying the evils of prostitution in Bombay.

At the instance of the Government of the Dutch East Indies, the Govedhment of India have agreed to the renewal of agreement for direct supply of opinion at a fixed price to the Dutch East Indises for a further period of one year from 1st January 1921.

The following telegram has been despatched to the Officer Commanding the 28th Punjabis, Waziristan Force, by the Commander-in-Chief:—His Majesty the King has approved award of the Victoria Cross to Sepoy Ishar Singh. Please convey to Ishar Singh and regiment my warm congratulations on this, the first occosion on which a Sikh Soldier has won the Victoria Cross. It was well and gallantly won and Ishar Singh will be decorated by His Royal Higeness the Price of Wales at Rawlpindi in March next. (A. P.

ALL-INDIA ATHLETIC SPORTS

EXCEILLENT ENTRIES.

The Annual All-India Athletic Sports meet, which is run under the auspices of the Bombay Y.M.C.A., will be held on the Oval to-day and to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m. to-day and 3 p.m. to-morrow, and to judge by the entries received there is every prospect of a successful meet.

To-day, with the exleption of the Marathon Race, will be devoted to the working off of the heats in the following events:—

100 yards (Handicap).
100 yards (Oper.).
440 yards
Two miles Cycle Race.
Half mile Relay Races.

The Marathon Race will this year start and finish on the Oval, and the distance to be covered is ten miles. The start will be at 3 p.m. and the route will be as follows:—Quarter mile on the Oval track, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, up to Sir Road to the ridge, turn to right along Gibbs Road past the Towers of Silence to Kemp's Corner, turn to left along Gwalior Tank Road and Warden Road past Mahalaxmi Battery to Peddar Road. Thence home along Peddar Road to Kemp's Corner, Hughes Road, Queen's Road and quarter mile on Oval track.

Altogether about 300 entries have been received, 25 competitors having entered for the Marathon Chaugule, the winner of this event for the last few years, will not be competing this year and while other prominent Athletics not taking part are Sergt. Wilkinson, of the Beds and Herts, who won the championship last year, and W. E. Hildreth. However, among those entries are some athletes who have done well at this and other meets, and among them are Srinivas of Mysore, who won the 10,000 Metres Race at the recent Deccan Gymkhana meet, C. K. Naidu, L. C. Smith, Lieut. Green, Goddar, Parkins, Powell and Sharp.

The representative nature of the meet will be noticed by the wide range from which the entries have been received, entries coming from Poona, Nagpur, Mysore. Ahmednagar, Mhow, Rawalpindi and Dehra Dun among other places.

The arrangements are well in hand, and everything points to a successful meet, thanks to the efforts of Mr. P. H. C. Constable, the Physical Director.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some recent happenings in connection with Indian States and their ways have by some curious piece of good luck for them not hitherto come to the knowledge of British India, which it seems necessary to disclose in the public interests. The Maharaja of Bikaner, who poses as the leader and as representative of the Indian Princes on all conceivable subjects, has not failed to give expression to his sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of his 'fellow-countrymen' and 'brethren' in British India for constitutional advance. Though people in the know have found out what kind of sympathy His Highness has for his 'brethren' it may not perhaps be generally known that the first practical expression of this sympathy, soon after the Savoy Hotel speech of 1919 in England, was his opposition to the desire of the Government of India—mark the change, the desire was actually expressed by the bureaucracy and His Highness' views were invited to take Indians in the higher ranks of the Foreign and Political Department. This expression of opinion must have come as a great eye-opener to Lord Chelmsford and his British colleagues on the Executive Council, and much more so to the three Indian Members of Council.

Recently at the Chamber of Princes His Highness is reported to have made a speech in support of retaining the protection to the Princes contained in the Press Act, now going to be repealed. His Highness it seems, has been deeply chagrined of late by the criticisms, almost all well founded, inspite of what His Highness may say, that have appeared about himself and his administration in some newspapers, both English and vernacular and Press criticisms like these he wishes to be suppressed by the British Government. As a contrast to him is His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior who not only welcomes the appointment of Indians in the Political Department—a step which His Exalted Highness the Nizam also approved,—but he was the only Prince in the Chamber who said that he did not think any special protection was necessary for the Princes and deprecated the request made by the Maharaja of Alwar another 'friend' of British India and the reforms in the Resolution which he moved.

BOMBAY. ONE WHO KNOWS.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Mount Stephen is dead, while Reuter. New York, reports the death of Ivan Caryll.

Major-General Sir A. A. Montgomery, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, India, has been selected to command the 53rd Welsh Division, Territorials, in succession to Major-General Deverell, who is being transferred to command the United Provinces district.

Baltimore—An application for a receiver ship for the Globe Shipbuilding Company has been lodged. The liabilities of Company are 7,500,000 dollars and the assets 1,800,000 dollars.

Marshal Joffre arrive Colombo on the 29th of November on routs to east.

Sir, L. Kershaw of the India Office, has arrived Delhi on short visit.

NEW BOOKS

THE WAY TO WIN SWARAJ

will be clear from a study of the following books

THE CHARKA

A small booklet in four chapters by Sarala Devi. Price As. 4.
"In terms of money the Charka stands for 600 millions saved to the country: In terms of purity it stands for the preservation of the honor of its working women as mill laborers: In terms of peace it stands for the cessation of greed in the human heart, excited by every piece of foreign apparel: In terms of plenty it stands for the supplementary earnings to a needy family: And in terms of Nationality it stands for Self-Government, through self-help, self-respect and self-sacrifice."

AT THE POINT OF THE SPINDLE

By Srimati Sarla Devi. "The hand that spun in India supplied the nation with food, comfort, and liberty. It is at the point of the spindle only that we shall win back our freedom. The revival and protection of a dead art, the regeneration of a lost craft, the remodelling of Indian homes, the reclothing of India by India's own hands—this is the "Alpha" and "Omega" of Swaraj."
Price As. 4.

THE SOUL OF INDIA (Third Edition).

A vision of the past and future by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—A little book in four chapters beautifully expressing the spiritual yearning in the Indian National movement.
Price As. 4.

THE ETHICS OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE

A complete treatise on Passive Resistance by Mr. M. S. Maurice and Satyagraha by M. K. Gandhi—This dainty little booklet contains two papers on the subject of. Passive Resistance, one by Mr. M. S. Maurice, and the other from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi.
Price As. 4.

THE IDEAL OF SWARAJ

In Education and Government by Nripendra Chandra Banerjee with an introduction by C. F. Andrews.
Price Re. 1.

INDIA'S WILL TO FREEDOM

By Lala Lajpat Rai. A collection of Writings and Addresses on the present situation and the work before us. "We in India should, one and all, take a vow that whether we have to lay down our life, whether we are mutilated or hanged, whether our women and children are maltreated, our desire for Swaraj will never grow a little any the less. Every child of this land, whatever his religion or persuasion, should swear that, as long as there is life in his limbs, or breath in his nostrils, he would strive for national liberty."
Price Rs. 1-8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 2, 1921.

LORD READING AND MUSLIMS.

We have repeatedly urged in these columns, with all the earnestness that we could command, that the reconciliation of Indian Muslims to the British Empire is the most momentous problem that confronts the statesmen who control its destiny. We have urged that this reconciliation can only be brought about by England reverting to her traditional policy in Asia—a policy pursued for decades with success until she entered into a disastrous alliance with Czarist Russia, the traditional enemy of Islam,—of an understanding with Islam through recognition of the Ottoman Khilafat. We have urged that if this policy is not reverted to, and the Islamic people's trust in the word of England not restored, the British Empire in the East will not be worth ten years' purchase. After the collapse of the Czarian despotism, it was easy for Britain to come to an understanding with Islam. But, then, there were certain engagements into which she had entered with other European Powers, believing that Czardom would survive the war. That she had neither the will nor the statesmanship to cancel these engagements has led to the disastrous results we have seen. France, it is well-known, was willing, just before the first Peace Conference in Paris, to forego her claim to Syria, if England had been willing to give up her claim to Mesopotamia and Palestine. As for Italy, she renounced all claim to Turkish territory. No disinterested considerations weighed with the statesmen of these two Powers. They merely had the imagination to anticipate the effect which the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the consequent humiliation of the Khalifa would have on their own Muslim fellow-subjects. Unfortunately, only the statesmen of the "greatest Muslim Empire," lacked the necessary imagination and, thanks to them, not only were the secret treaties for the partition of Turkey executed, but, worst of all, soon after the Armistice, a new beneficiary in the shape of Greece was brought in to share the loot. And this was done in callous breach of the solemn pledge given by the British Premier to the Muslim subjects of the Empire at a most critical juncture in the war and of the terms of the Armistice. The harrowing tale of the suffering and sacrifices entailed on the Turkish people as a result of the letting loose of Greek marauders on them need not be recalled. Nor is it necessary to refer to the reasons which actuated this policy. The fall of Venizelos gave the statesman of England the chance to retrieve their position in the eyes of the Muslims as it also revived the hopes of the latter. A Conference was held in London when the Turkish delegates, both from Constantinople and Angora, spoke with one voice demanding a radical recasting of the Treaty of Sevres. Greece rejected the suggestions with scorn and began a new war on Turkey. Meanwhile, the British Premier gave a most disappointing reply to the Delegation of Indian Muslims, though Mr. Montagu later tried to explain it away in somewhat reassuring terms in his letter to Dr. Ansari. Britain, along with her Allies, declared neutrality in this war, but correspondents of English newspapers were not long in shedding some lurid light on the nature British neutrality. However, after a temporary success, the Greek army received a crushing blow. M. Gounaris, the Greek Premier, thereupon hastened to Paris in the hope of getting money with a view to start another offensive, if not to induce the Allies to intervene. There, not only was he received very coldly, but was peremptorily told that France wanted peace with and in Turkey. M. Gounaris then proceeded to London and we have still to know whether his mission proved as successful there as did the previous two Greek missions. However that may be, the action taken by France in coming to an agreement with Angora, by which she has practically undertaken to support Turkish claims to Thrace and Smyrna, has upset Greek plans for the future and has so definitely changed the posture of affairs that peace and a solution of the Turkish question satisfactory to Turks and in consonance with Islamic requirements must inevitably result unless Britain takes up an unsympathetic and unfriendly attitude.

At such a juncture as this the question that is uppermost in the minds of all Muslims is this: Are British statesmen prepared to do the right and just thing so as to re-establish that understanding with Islam which is the only solid ground for British influence in India? That the Franco-Turkish Agreement has caused much chagrin in British Foreign Office circles is evident from the peevish explosion of Lord Curzon. But it is also evident that it has made the Foreign Office realise the need of doing something to bring about a settlement and save its own face in the eyes of the world. What policy Britain is going to adopt depends entirely on Mr. Lloyd George. Muslims, however, have no trust in him; for he has broken his word to them. They cannot rely on him to do the right thing. There are only two individuals high in the counsels of the British Government who can, if they so wish, keep him on the right path that will lead to a complete reconciliation of the Islamic world to the British Empire. They are Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading. They stand for Asia in the counsels of the Empire. Will they speak in no uncertain terms with the voice of Asia? Mr. Montagu is personally much more sympathetic to the views of Indian Muslims than any other member of the British Cabinet. In his letter to Dr. Ansari he had stated that "the Premier was unable to agree to the restoration of Thrace to Turkey, that he hoped the settlement proposed for Smyrna would be approved by the Turks, also that he insisted upon the internationalisation of the Straits and adhered to the arrangements already made for Mesopotamia and Palestine. But the Premier expressed a desire to evacuate Constantinople and leave it to the Ottoman Government. The internationalisation of the Straits can, in no way, menace the security of Constantinople, nor is the door shut against some safeguards for Constantinople from attack via Thrace. The Premier further seems to have accepted the deputation's view with regard to the religious suzerainty of the Caliph." All this, though indicating some improvement, did not reveal any radical change in the policy of Britain towards Turkey. However, one phrase in Mr. Montagu's letter that "the demands of the deputation may not, *at the present time*, (our italics) be entirely fulfilled" contained the hope that at some later date they would be entirely fulfilled. That psychological moment has now arrived.

Lord Reading in his speech on Wednesday gave a welcome assurance, with the full authority of his Government, that he has already done his utmost to urge modifications with regard to international control of Constantinople, the grant of Smyrna and Thrace to Greece, and the abolition of the religious sovereignty of the Khalifa over the Holy Places of Islam, and has used, and will continue to use, such influence as he possess to make them effective. Unfortunately, the assurance is accompanied by certain reservations which considerably reduce its value to Indian Muslims. Lord Reading says that the solution of the problem does not depend on him or his Government, nor even on the British Government. The statement, we confess, comes to us as a great surprise, especially in view of recent developments. General Gouraud's proclamation to the population of Cilicia removes the last shred of doubt regarding the reality as well as completeness of the peace arranged between France and Turkey and Italy has declared that it will follow suit, what prevents Great Britain from putting an end to the agony of the Turkish people? We deeply regret that Lord Reading has attempted to breathe fresh life into the diplomatic fiction about Britain's "Allies" standing in the way of a fair and equitable peace with Turkey. Would Lord Reading tell the Indian Muslims who these "Allies" are who prevent Great Britain from making peace with Turkey? Is France opposed to the complete retrocession of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey or is Italy opposed? Under the agreement with Turkey, France is understood to have definitely pledged herself to support Turkish claim to both Thrace and Smyrna. As regards Italy, her Ministers have left no doubt in the mind of the world that they too are for the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey. Who, then, are the "Allies" who are opposed to justice being done to Turkey? We see none, unless the Viceroy has in view Tino and his discredited ministers. Is it for the sake of these "Allies" that the British Government are prepared to disregard the views of seventy millions of Indian Muslims and the justice of Turkish claims? Kemal Pasha has declared that the Nationalists will not be satisfied with anything short of abrogation of the Treaty of Sevres and restoration to Turkey of Constantinople, Straits Thrace and Smyrna. Is Britain opposed to the acceptance of these claims? If she is not, why do not His Excellency and His Majesty's Ministers take the Muslim world into their confidence, knowing as they must that such an avowal can do nobody any harm at this hour of day, but, on the other hand, is bound to have a tremendous pacifying effect on the East, which is waiting to know what Britain's real intentions are? If British statesmen are really sincere in their protestations of sympathy for Muslims and desire to effect a just peace with Turkey, let them give up their Sphinx-like attitude and disclose their true attitude. In the face of the notorious partisan exclamations of the Premier, the protestations of Lord Reading about the complexities of the problem and the attitude of the "Allies" sound rather strange. Nothing would give the Indian Muslims greater joy than a straightforward declaration from an authoritative British source that so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, they are not opposed in any way to the claims of Kemal Pasha. For this assurance the Indian Muslims and the entire world have waited for nearly two years without avail. Indian Muslims would trust Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading by themselves. They know that both of them fully sympathise with their wrongs and are anxious to see them redressed. But they still speak with a hesitating voice. They are still under the spell of the little Welsh Wizard and though they have pressed the Muslim case, they have done so consistently with what they conceive to be their duty to Government of England, which means, in effect, to Mr. Lloyd George. They have not yet risen to the full height of their position as the only representatives of Asia in the counsels of the British Empire. They have not spoken firmly and publicly with the voice of India to England, speaking her whole mind, in the same way as the Government of any British Dominion would do. Lord Reading, if he has fully identified himself with Indian sentiment on the subject, must speak out in the same tone as did Lord Hardinge on a famous occasion in regard to the position of Indians in South Africa. His speech on Wednesday was a considerable advance on the platitudes he indulged in at Simla, but it is not enough. And it was marred by a fling, as ill-advised as it was gratuitous, at "the revolutionary agitation" of "Extremists". We have no desire to belittle the efforts of the Government of India or to be as ungracious as to examine too critically the claim of Lord Reading that "the continued representations" by them "have not failed to have effect on the British Government.' But we cannot help saying that the statement that these representations "might have acquired even greater strength but for the agitation of extremists" is calculated to provoke the fair retort that but for the strong resistance of the Turkish Nationalists and their triumph, all the reverential efforts of the Government of India to induce the British Government to modify the Turkish Treaty would have been unavailing.

Notes of the Day.

Mrs. Besant on Mahatma Gandhi.

"New India" keeps up a steady blast of vituperation against Mahatma Gandhi without the incentive of a word in reply. Mrs. Besant has often declared that the secret of propagagnda is to keep hammering at a thing. If in 1918 she had been installed as Director-General of Allied Propaganda, she would have shown stupendous results. She has the gift for it. In 1917, she kept hammering on Home Rule, ending every paragraph with the observation that after Home Rule, the particular offence of Government would vanish. Was it a puddle of water on the road? Let Home Rule come and the puddle will have vanished. The principle is that of hammering. *Now*, if the puddle of water is there," "New India" sneeringly observes that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers are probably proud of it, though it is a surprise that Mahatma Gandhi should be bothered over a Satanic puddle at all. It is sheer hammering; now she hammers into shreds a piece of *khaddar*, now a Gandhi cap. It is the trick of hammering at which Mrs. Besant is an expert. From the age of twenty, she has been a propagandist of many causes and she has popularised them with a success that must be incredible to modern advertising experts.

A Dispenser of Honours.

If blame is so voluminous and irrespective of context, the mastery of the art of lifting up individuals to eminence, is quite as distinguished. Mrs. Besant never had much occasion to work with Mahatma Gandhi, hence he was never the object of her enthusiastic praise. It must, however, be said to the credit of Mrs. Besant that when some one is in the sunshine of her favour or useful for her propaganda, she is most considerate. Novel epithets of honour arrive. In 1916, when Babu Bepin Chandra Pal went to assist her on the "Commonweal," she, to the disgust of Mr. Welby, chanted in praise of a great patriot—no Babu, a full-blown Srijut in fact. Subsequently he fell in favour, and was, in grating syllables, named a Mister—neither a patriot nor a Srijut. When Mr. Tilak was her co-worker, Mrs. Besant would call him only "Lokamanya,"—"Lok" for short; but when she duly quarrelled with him on "my oath against his," he was degraded into a pure "Mister." In 1916, the president of our Provincial Congress Committee was piously described in "New India" as Sarojini Devi—Devi, Devi every time. Now she is just Mrs. Naidu, a rebuke of Anglicised honorific, for a person who fell in favour. Well, it is part of the hammering, in praise and in blame.

A Great Artist.

She is a great artist. Mr. Sastri is the latest hero, the brain in his head to the nail in his toe, being praised as sacrificial offerings for the honour of this wretched country, India. Mr. Sastri, with reverent patriotism, some time ago required the services of a Committee to enquire into Repressive Laws. Dr. Sapru was bothered about it, Sir William Vincent worked for it, Sir Sivaswamy fought for moderation—but still the classic reference is "Thanks to Srinivasa Sastri, we are now above repression." So all the followers, big and small, repeat it. Hammer, Hammer, everytime, and the reputation is safe of him, who is India's greatest statesman.

Steady, Moderates.

Long ago, before Mrs. Besant became fellow-architect with Lord Reading of the future of India, or indeed before she became politician at all, a keen student of her life said that whatever she aspired to be, she would be, and then aspire to be something else. It looked a flippant observation to make, but the Moderates have to ponder over it. In 1917, she was elected President of the Congress and in 1920 she was disgusted with the rudeness of its aspirations. It is a matter of speculation if, had she not been elected president, she would not still have been an influential adviser of the Congress and a trusted worker for it. But the Moderates, whose voluntary propagandist she is, again with crystal honesty, have to be careful of the vicissitudes of opinion and the hopping above from peak to peak in big achievement. We are loth to lose Mrs. Besant to any cause, but she believes fan too much in the art of hammering to suit a people entranced with the message of one—she must pardon us—who is greater than she, with a faith more coherent and consistent than hers. We may not be worthy of the faith, but the faith is great and its apostle greater than it.

Time's Revenge.

The "Tribune", writes:—

"Let us cite still another case of time's revenge. It was less than three years ago that Sardar Mehtab Singh was high in the favour of the Government, and some of us have personal knowledge of the vigour and earnestness with which he conducted prosecutions on behalf of the Crown before one of the Martial Law Tribunals. To-day he has been arrested by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar along with several of his comrades. Even the fact of his being a title-holder, an ex-member and an ex-Deputy President of the Legislature has not been able to save him from prosecution for what, after all, is a political offence. In this respect the members of the old Council fared a little better. Even in the martial law days no member of the Council was touched, though two of them had taken a part in the agitation against the Rowlatt Bill, and one had actually presided over at a Bradlaugh Hall meeting, and though, as a matter of fact, few others, who had taken an active part in the agitation were untouched in one way or another. Of course we express no opinion on the merits of the case, of which we know nothing yet, nor do we express any opinion even about the policy of the measure. We are only drawing attention to one of more of time's revenges."

A Colaba Incident.

We publish elsewhere a communication relative to the behaviour of some soldiers towards wearers of white "Khaddar" caps during the past week or two. It is unnecessary to emphasize the risk involved in the repetition of such unpleasant incidents. The authorities would do well to warn those who wear His Majesty's uniform against the molestation of inoffensive citizens simply on account of the latter's Swadeshi headgear.

Bannerjian Eloquence.

The last few years have witnessed a number of astonishing changes in Sir Surendranath Banerjea but in at least one respect there has been no change at all in the G. O. M. of Bengal, and that is, in the quality of his eloquence. It may be that the themes which he is at present called up on to handle do not easily lend themselves for the exhibition of his great gift, but there is no denying that the quality of his oratory remains as unchanged as ever. It is as sonorous, majestic and enthralling as it was thirty or forty years ago. Sir Surendranath's speech last week in introducing in the Bengal Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, was interspersed with passages which recall some of the best of Banerjean eloquence. A Calcutta contemporary has drawn an interesting parallel between this speech and the one which he delivered in 1899, not as now, showering his blessings on the measure, but vehemently protesting against the Municipal Act which had then been introduced in the Council by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Not resting content with his protest, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, with 27 others, mutually "non-co-operated" with Government by resigning his seat on the Corporation.

A Parallel.

We reproduce from the "Statesman," side by side, extracts from the speeches, to show not so much the contrast between the attitudes adopted on the two occasions, but as the remarkable likeness in the quality of the oratory exhibited after an interval of over two decades:—

1899.

"Sir, most earnestly and most emphatically do I renounce all responsibility in connection with this measure; and I will continue to live in the hope, the trust and the confidence based upon my unswerving faith in the dispensations of a God of Righteousness—I will live in the hope and the trust that better days are yet in store for my native land, that the wisdom of the past will soon be vindicated, and that the inestimable boon of Local Self-Government will, within a measurable distance of time, be restored to the city of my birth, the home of my sires, the destined home of my children and my children's children, round which cluster my dearest, fondest and tenderest associations."

1921.

And now, the clouds have rolled away, and from amid the deep and depressing gloom which overwhelmed us and oppressed our souls in the closing year of the last century, there has emerged the sunlight of hope which, if the House so desires and wills, will. I am sure, fructify not only in the re-establishment but the enlargement on a broad and enduring basis of our ancient civic freedom, thus setting an example of municipal self-government to the rest of India, and pointing out, as it with the index-finger, the future of our local institutions which, following the precedent of Calcutta and free to work out their destinies will be the nurseries of our public life, strengthening, fostering, developing among us and around us that citizen spirit, which is the truest safeguard and the strongest bulward of all parliamentary systems.

IRISH PEACE.

NEW PROPOSALS TO SINN FEIN.

SCHEME NOT TO BE COMMUNICATED TO ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

The Ireland Conference between Sinn Feiners and the Prime Minister was also attended by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead and lasted for two hours. The proposals were communicated to Sinn Fein a few days ago. The scheme is stated to be no longer tentative, but of more concrete form, and it will not be communicated to Ulster until it has been approved of by the Southerners.

OPTIMISM IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES.

ISOLATION OF ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 1.

Government circles are more optimistic to-day with regard to Ireland. The Prime Minister presided over a meeting of Seven British Representatives on Irish Peace Conference at Downing Street this morning and there is every possibility that Irish delegates will further confer with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead to-morrow regarding the premier's alternative proposals for settlement. An authority in close touch with Government, points out that the outstanding fact at present is that the Cabinet have strong hopes with regard to the Sinn Feiners' supporting Government's latest proposals, which the majority of Unionists already support. Thus Ulster is threatened with isolation if she does not accept.

NEW IRISH PROPOSALS.

IRELAND TO HAVE TWO HOUSES.

ULSTER'S POWERS LEFT INTACT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 2.

According to newspapers, the New Irish Proposals involve a lower house with full Self-Government for South Ireland, also a Senate which by Ulster's consent may become a Joint Senate. Ulster's powers are left intact except for a few concessions. The Financial Machinery will be adjusted in order to facilitate settlement. Sinn Fein has already raised difficulties as regards the meaning of certain vital points. Sir James Craig has made a statement declaring that he will do his utmost to persuade Ulster to make reasonable concessions although apparently against her interests.

1820 SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARRANGEMENT FOR INFORMATION FOR INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

The 1820 Settlers' Association are receiving so many applications from India, from men wishing to settle in South Africa, that it has been decided to send Colonel G. A. Morris C.M.G., D.S.O., their general manager, to India to give first-hand advice on South African farming conditions. Colonel Morris arrives in Bombay early in January and he is probably well-known as commanding the Cape Corps in East Africa and Palestine during the Great War.

The 1820 Settlers' Association neither buys nor sells land but does everything possible in the interests of settlers, its work commemorating the original British settlement of South Africa a hundred years ago. Colonel Morris can be communicated with care of Cox and Co., Bombay.

BOLSHEVISM AND PORTUGAL.

POWERS TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

Alarming reports state that Portugal is threatened with a Bolshevik revolution. The newspapers understand that the powers are seriously considering the question of foreign intervention under a mandate. It is believed that France, Italy and Spain, are in favour of intervention.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO KEMAL.

ANGORA GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

Paris.—The Proclamation by General Gouraud to the population of Cilicia on the occasion of the signature of the Franco-Kemalist Agreement says that the Agreement will finally end the state of war between France and Turkey. Mustapha Kemal "has brought peace to a large part of Turkey and has proved himself a great general and a great statesman." The Government of Angora has pledged itself to afford all inhabitants, regardless of their nationality and religion, complete protection of life and liberty and property; moreover, as Turkey must one day conclude complete peace, it is incredible that, meanwhile, the Angora Government, by indulging in a policy of assassination and reprisals, should alienate the sympathy of France and earn the universal reprobation of Europe and America. Therefore, all good citizens should remain calm, and should not yield to impulse to flee from the country.

EXPLOITATION OF PERSIAN OIL-FIELDS.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH POWERS.

BRITISH POSITION TO BE MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

In connection with the report that the Standard Oil Company has secured fifty years' concession from Persia to exploit the oilfields in North Persia, the "Daily Chronicle" learns from the highest authority that, whilst the Persian Government has approved of the offer of concession to American interests, it has intimated that the offer has not yet been accepted, and reference will be made to Britain before the concession is completed.

It appears that the concession involves five provinces bordering the Caspian, which were not included in the concessions granted to British interests in 1909 to exploit the oilfields in Persia. There has been a good deal of diplomatic negotiation behind the scenes. Points have been raised by the British and also by the Russian Governments. The latter protested that the attitude of the Persian Government did not harmonise with the Russo-Persian Treaty. It is stated that, in any case, the British position in respect of oilfields in Persia, will be maintained.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

REPUDIATION BY PERSIAN GOVT.

SOVIET CLAIM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 1.

It appears that most of the concessions in Northern Provinces of Persia now granted to Standard Oil Company were formally held by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, but the right has been repudiated by the new Persian Government. The two companies are now investigating the position and carrying on negotiations in a most friendly spirit. A reasonable compromise is expected. The question is complicated by the fact that the Russian Soviet Government is also claiming a part of the concessions. The suggestion of a prospective war between American and British interests is scouted as being most mischievous and absurd.

EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

LEAVES £18,618 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, ex-sheriff of Bombay, has left £18,618 sterling.

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH PROCLAIMED.

UNDER SEDITIONS MEETING ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The District of Howrah has been proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

RACIAL NON-SEGREGATION THE ONLY ISSUE.

HOSTILITY OF EUROPEANS.

MR. ANDREWS' STATEMENT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews on his return from East Africa made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:—

I found that the Indian community in East Africa had made a very great progress since my last visit in November 1919. The Indians have been able to tide over severe financial depression remarkably well. To give an instance I found stone buildings in Nairobi rapidly supersedeing corrugated iron sheds in the Indian quarter. Another means of estimating the strength of the Indian financial position is to watch the sales of the late enemy property and land in Tanganyika. By far the larger proportion has gone to Indian buyers and the chief purchasers have been Indian merchants from Kenya.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

Socially a great advance has been made by Indians both in Kenya and in Uganda. Education has gone steadily forward and it is encouraging to witness the eagerness of girls for education as well as boys. Each religious community looks after its own children and promotes social service. At the same time there almost complete unity among the different religious denominations. A spirit of hopefulness is now everywhere abroad in political matters. Indians have been greatly reassured by the resolution regarding citizenship passed by the Imperial Conference in London in July 1921.

LIFE AND DEATH QUESTION.

It can not be too clearly understood in India itself that there is only one issue in East Africa, namely, that of racial non-segregation. The Europeans are claiming racial segregation in everything. The Indians are demanding no racial segregation. This one issue is a life and death question to the Indians in East Africa. They feel that their own honour and the honour of their children and of their children's children is involved in it. There is no possible room for compromise. Racial segregation inevitably leads to inhuman laws and inhuman conditions. We have ourselves painfully discovered this in India itself. Untouchability in whatever form it appears is inhuman and immoral and irreligious. My own deep interest in this question is because it is fundamentelly a humanitarian issue rather than political. While I was in East Africa my time was taken up almost entirely with social, religious and educational work and I had very great encouragement. In every place I was able to meet the women as well as the men. Indeed I spoke at more women's meetings than men's.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR CHILDREN.

A great opportunity of advancement is now offered to the Indian children owing to the completion of the Alladina Visram High School at Mombasa at the cost of more than five lakhs of rupees. This will be opened on January 1st. The building is the gift of Abdul Rasul Alladina Visram, the son of the great Indian Mahomedan pioneer of East Africa, after whom it has been named. I have found the same Indian generosity also present in Uganda. Mr. Mathuradas Nanjibhai has built a library and reading room at Sinja and intends to build a school also. A school building has also just been completed by public subscription at Kampala. This has been erected entirely with Indian money. All these buildings have been completed since my last visit in 1919. In spite of the great financial strain it would be difficult to speak too highly of the munificence of Indian settlers in East Africa.

EUROPEAN BITTERNESS.

When asked about the European attitude Mr. Andrews stated that there was bitter opposition to Indian claims and a fixed determination to retain racial segregation to the uttermost. There had been a definite threat of armed resistance if Indians were given equal citizen rights and that threat had been again and again repeated. The Europeans had not passed through the financial crisis as successfully as the Indians. This had perhaps added to their bitterness. It must be remembered that Mr. Winston Churchill the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually been chairman of the special committee of the Imperial Conference, which had framed the resolution of equal Indian Citizenship. Mr. Winston Churchill himself was the final arbiter of the destiny, both of Kenya and of Uganda, because they were both directly under the Colonial Office. This is why the threat of armed resistance was made and repeated.

When asked what India might do if Mr. Winston Churchill should give way to European threats of violence, Mr. Andrews pointed out that it would be possible under the reciprocity agreement to retaliate against both East and South Africa but that he hoped such retaliatory action might never be required. When asked finally about the assault made upon himself by Europeans at midnight on the Uganda railway Mr. Andrews stated that he did not want any notice to be taken about it.

RETURN OF MR. ANDREWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

Mr. C.F. Andrews who has returned to India after the conclusion of his tour in East Africa and Uganda is staying in Delhi for a few days.

AFGHAN TREATY.

RELIEF IN FRONTIER DISTRICTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 1.

The frontier correspondent of the Associated Press writes:—

The news of the conclusion of a treaty with Afghanistan has been received with a sense of relief throughout the North West Frontier Province. So long as British relations with the neighbouring Afghan kingdom were undetermined a general sense of instability and uncertainty prevailed especially in the tribal tracts, while even the regular districts were perturbed by stories of Bolshevist menace and impending war. This chapter of anxiety is now definitely closed. The tribesmen across the border can settle down to their normal and somewhat restricted life no longer intoxicated by the greater game of playing off one power against the other. The merchant population of the cities anticipate a great revival in the flagging Afghan trade beneficial to both countries. The confidence of the Indian banking houses in the Afghan connection is now restored. Much sympathy has always been felt here with the young Amir in the many difficulties which have beset him since his accession. Now his act of statesmanship is widely applauded on all sides and in the bazar people are wishing long life to the Amir as he has brought back the good old days of Habibulla Khan. Thinking Mahomedans are naturally gratified at the complete measure of independence enjoyed by this ancient Islamic kingdom and they now feel no doubt that it is the sincere object of the British Government to assist in every way the prosperity and development of the Afghan people under their progressive and enlightened monarch Amir Amanulla Khan.

TILAK STATUE.

DECISION OF MUNICIPAL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Consequent on the Collector's refusal to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 3500 for erecting a marble bust of Lok Tilak in the Municipal Gardens, the meeting of the Municipal members decided to request the Managing Committee to carry out the resolution, opining that the board was competent to incur the expenditure.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MOULANA HASRAT MOHANI PRESIDENT ELECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani has been elected President of the Ahmedabad session of the All-India Moslem League. The League also resolved to appoint a committee to enquire into all aspects of the Moplah disturbances.

KARACHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

At the meeting of the board of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Sir Montagu Webb in the chair, accounts for the half year ended 30th September were passed and an interim dividend declared at the rate of ten per cent per annum. The board also resolved to order further generating plant from England and to raise additional capital required to pay for the same.

REHABILITATION OF EUROPE.

MR. CHURCHILL ON TRIPLE ARRANGEMENTS.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL SANITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 1.

Speaking before the Overseas bankers, Mr. Churchill said that the Washington Conference contained brilliant hopes of improvement of the world's affairs. Foreign politics were being resolved into a triple understanding between the United States, Britain and Japan to secure peaceful diversions for the Pacific.

Another triple arrangement was necessary, namely, friendly understanding between Britain, France and Germany for the real rehabilitation of Europe. Nothing less was adequate to meet the perils of the economic situation.

The statesmen of all the countries were advancing to financial sanity. The nonsensical froth about extracting twenty millions from Germany was now reduced to a practical form, by the recognition that international payments were only possible in goods and services. Britain in her Dominions had an outlet for her energy and he urged the bankers, before they cast money to strangers, to be sure that the Empire did not contain the means of securing swift and certain returns.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 1.

Washington.—A resolution passed by the Far-Eastern Committee relative to extra-territoriality provides for the establishment of a commission of enquiry which shall report within one year and recommend means of improving the administration of Justice in China and assist the Government to effect such reforms as shall warrant the powers relinquishing extra-territorial rights. Size asked for a declaration that without the consent of China Powers would not station troops nor Railway Guards, maintain Police nor operate wireless stations in China and would immediately withdraw any at present there. The Memorandum submitted by the Chinese delegation stated that Japan maintained four Battalions and special detachments in Hankow, over Twenty-seven Police Agencies in Manchuria, Numerous Wireless Stations and exercised various other powers without the consent of the Chinese. Stop.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER OUTPUT.

MOVE OF RUBBER GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 1.

With a view to the termination on December 31st, of the scheme of voluntary restriction of Rubber output, the Council of Rubber Growers Association is asking all Rubber producers who assented to the scheme to continue restriction by undertaking not to produce more Rubber during the first six months of 1922 than was produced during the corresponding period of 1921, or alternatively, than seventy-five per cent. of their output for the corresponding period of 1920. Producers who remained outside the scheme are urged to restrict the output by twenty-five per cent. The assent to the renewal of the scheme shall cease to be binding, unless those assenting are notified before December 31st, that the members of the Association controlling not less than seventy per cent. of producing area represented by the members of the Association have similarly agreed.

ARBUCKLE CASE.

DEFENCE WITNESS ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 1.

San Francisco—Mrs. Minnie Neighbors, one of the witnesses for the defence in Arbuckle case, has been arrested on a charge of committing perjury and released on bail.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

CONFERENCE ON REPARATION.

PROPOSAL TO GRANT MORATORIUM TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 1.

Herr Simon, who is described as Herr Rathenau's secretary, interviewed by Reuter's representative, regarding their conversations with Sir Robert Horne and Sir Robert Kindersley at the Treasury yesterday, said that the conversations related to the economic situation of the world, particularly with reference to Germany. Herr Simon believed that further conversations were exceedingly likely to take place.

The Cabinet discusses the reparations problem this evening, Sir John Bradbury will probably attend and further explain his new proposal to grant Germany moratorium.

ACID COMMENTS IN FRENCH PRESS.

The Anglo-German conversations are the fresh cause of acid comment on the part of the French newspapers, several of which, according to a Reuter cable from Paris, refer to the coincidence of the visits of Herr Stinnes and Herr Rathenau, and the speech of Marquess Curzon.

The "Temps" thinks it extraordinary that the British Government should emphasise any Anglo-French differences at the very moment when the German industrialists are receiving British hospitality.

"Le Journal" refuses to believe that Sir John Bradbury suggested moratorium above the heads of his colleagues on the Reparations Commission.

The "Gaulois" is surprised that England is entering upon even unofficial negotiations with the German financiers on the eve when the reparations payments are due, without consulting France.

The "Matin" remarks that Mr. Lloyd George no doubt wishes to reach Washington with a financial plan approved by Germany. The paper says it will be a serious matter if he does not confer in good time with the ministers of France, who is the principal creditor of Germany.

TO PREVENT FINANCIAL DISORDER IN GERMANY.

HERR RATHENAU'S EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 2.

While the cabinet has not yet considered the concrete proposals in connection with Herr Rathenau's visit, Germans are sure to receive good hearing on account of a strong feeling in official and financial circles that unduly severe measures would result in financial disorder and Political Chaos in Germany. Although the criticism of Germany's past financial methods is by no means absent Herr Rathenau has already produced several ingenious schemes for payment of indemnity in kind. There is reason to believe that one of the principal but not the most important of Herr Rathenau's objects is to secure advance from London Bankers covering January and February reparations instalments. These negotiations have been reflected in Exchanges; the German mark has rapidly recovered to 930, finishing at 965, compared with 1106 yesterday. Other continental exchanges have also improved, French Francs being 57 against 57¾, thus checking the retrograde movement of the past week.

HERR STINNE'S VISIT TO LONDON.

DECISION OF IMPERIAL UNION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 1.

Berlin.—Herr Stinnes has reported the results of his visit to London to the meeting of the Imperial Union of German Industries which has decided to adopt the proposal that the Chancellor Dr. Wirth appoint a committee of six financiers and industrialists to get into touch with British and American Economic Circles, with a view to opening credits not merely to assure January reparations but to find new methods of payment to prevent Germany again falling into the condition of making default possible.

LANDRU THE FRENCH "BLUEBEARD"

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 1.

Paris.—Landru, the French "Bluebeard" has been found guilty of murder, forgery and theft and sentenced to death.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

SUFFERINGS OF PRISONERS.

WITNESS AFRAID OF POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OLAVAKKOT, Nov. 29.

The Train Tragedy Enquiry Committee after concluding the inquiry at Tirur commenced inquiry here yesterday at 4-30 p.m. and the statements of 8 witnesses were recorded.

The Assistant Station Master Ganapathi Iyer said that he was on duty when the train passed and he was not aware that there was prisoners' van and he did not hear any noise He was pretty busy with the guard.

The Assistant Station Master on duty in Mankara stated he did not hear anything unusual."

Mr. T. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Station Master, Olavakkot, said that he heard some voices in the van but could not distinguish it as he did not know Malayalam. He heard something like "Oh". He was about 15 to 20 feet off. He thought the prisoners wanted to excite sympathy of the people outside. He had seen prisoners passing before on 3 or 4 occasions and on no occasion was water given them. If the Sergeant had asked for water it would have been given and there was no difficulty. Asked whether they were crying or asking for water he replied that he did not know.

Mr. K. V. Rama Iyer, goods supervisor, Shoranur, said that the prisoners were asking for water in their normal voice and they were crying in distressing tone. He told the constable that if necessary he would give water. But the constable replied that the prisoners had plenty of water at Tirur and if necessary it could be given at Olavakkot and added that if they made noise they would not be given water at Olavakkot also. He distinctly heard them asking for water. They said "Our tongues are dry give some water." It did not strike him that they were suffering but thirsty.

Kadir, Moideen, a platform vendor, Olavakkot, said that while vending on the night in question he heard noise from inside the van. They were shouting in distress for water saying "You sinners give us water". They also said they could not breathe. When asked why he did not give water he said he was afraid of the police.

One Kunju Nair, a refugee from Ernad taluk said he was present on the platform expecting a man from neighbouring Amsam. He heard people shouting for water from the closed van Several persons were shouting that if they did not get water they would die. His impression was that they were crying in distress.

One Gopala Tharagan who travelled in the same train from Parali deposed to several people shouting for water and his impression was that their cry was one of distress..

The railway police constable Rama Variar said he went near the van and spoke to the escort constable and did not hear prisoners say anything or any noise. He was near the van for five minutes. Asked whether prisoners asked for water witness replied he did not know.

The Committee rose at 7 p.m. and left for Coimbatore where they will first take statements from the surviving prisoners in the central jail. The Committee will reassemble in Podanur at 3 p.m. to-day.

CALICUT, Nov. 29.

The Committee resumed its sitting at 11-45 a.m. Mr. Vi Narayana Iyer, Station Master, Pattambi said he did not hear any noise from the van. He came to know about the matter only when the dead were being taken to Tirur.

Sergt. Cook, stated that he had taken prisoners about ten times in the vans of a similar type. He took them to Coimbatore. The largest number he escorted was 122 during the 2nd week of September. There was no complaint of any kind. 122 men could be carried in a single van. The order to take them was from the Sub-Magistrate. The whole journey was during the day. He gave them water at Shoranur and Olavakkode. Buckets of water packed in coccanut shells was used for drinking purpose. He had travelled thrice inside the van as an escort. He was not sure that with an escort of six he would open doors at Shoranur during the night. If prisoners were hand-cuffed he could. He would open it at Olavakkode and still more at Podanur. At a station they used to ask for water. They never used to make a noise but ask for water in the usual manner. He used to get water from stations also in buckets. When he first loaded Ali Musaliar's gang there were on the platform Col. Humphreys, Messrs. Evans and Hitchcock. When he opened the doors there was no trouble.

Mr. P. G. Narayana Iyer, the Sub-Magistrate, Tirur, said he had instructions verbally from the Civil Officer to send prisoners in batches of 100. It was the duty of the police to find out a van. He did not sign any requisition for vans. In the absence of the Sergt. he had once signed a requisition. The Sergeant went and told him that there was a van which could accommodate 100. He had seen the prisoners on their arrival. They were in good condition. Next day he had seen the dead bodies. Under order of the Civil Officer these were sent for post mortem to the Medical Officer. He had never inspected a van. He was absolutely ignorant of its condition. His responsibility ends with handing over charge of the prisoners.

INSPECTION OF VAN NO 1711.

TIRUR, Nov. 29.

Yesterday at 7-30 p.m. the Committee inspected the van No. 1711 in which the prisoners died. It is a large van divided into three compartments by means of iron bars fixed on wooden apartment rising a little above the waist. Three compartments have separate doors of usual size. The upper portion of the door is covered from inside by wire gauze through the holes of which air could conveniently pass had it not been painted recently. By way of experiment some persons were shut inside the van and it was found that conversation in ordinary tone could be carried on distinctly between persons inside and outside the van. Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer stood at a distance of about 30 feet from the van and uttered some expressions in moderate voice which could be easily recognised, by man shut in the van. There was ready response in reply. It was found by testing that not less than forty persons could conveniently be accommodated in each compartment and thus the whole van could accommodate not less than 120 persons. Another experiment was made by exhibiting a lantern outside the door evidently to ascertain if there was any room for light to enter in and it was found that the persons shut up in the van could catch gleams of light.

Edakulam Station Master when examined said, he was on duty when the train passed the station but did not know anything about the van containing the prisoners. He heard no noise and there was nothing to attract his attention. There was a luggage van in the rear of the Chief guard's van and he had to pass by the van but heard no noise. None of his station staff mentioned to him that there was, noise in the van.

Pillipuram Station Master also said that he did not hear any noise.

Constable Gopalan Nair of Calicut reserves who was one of those who escorted the prisoners, stated that up to Shoranur there was no noise. At Shoranur, the prisoners asked for water as on other occasions. They did not cry out that they were about to die and wanted water. He reported the matter to the Sergt. who told it was difficult to get water here. Moreover they asked for water some time after the train reached there so that there was no sufficient time. He had not escorted prisoners before. There was no other reason except delay for not giving water to the prisoners at Shoranur.

EXAMINATION OF SURVIVING PRISONERS.

COIMBATORE, Nov. 30.

Parakkal Ismail, one of the prisoners, was examined this morning by the Committee. He said he had been kept in jail at Angadipuram and afterwards brought to Malapuram, from there he was sent to Tirur with the other prisoners. On the march the hands of the prisoners were tied with clothes. The prisoners were fed at Tirur but not very much, they were given plenty of water when it was getting to be dark. Hundreds of prisoners were put into a van which had three compartments. The van was very crowded and prisoners could not sit properly. It was the first time that the witness had travelled in a train. The doors of the van were shut and witness heard that they were also secured by wire. The first time the train stopped the prisoners all asked for water, they called out for water but there was no answer, they were all feeling thirsty. At the next station the prisoners again called out and some outsiders told them there was no use calling out as the doors would only be opened at Podanur. The prisoners had called out to say that many were fainting and would die and it was enough if the doors were left open. Witness must have fainted soon after, for the next thing he remembered was being at Coimbatore and being attended to.

SO THIRSTY THAT THEY DRANK PERSPIRATION BY SQUEEZING OUT.

Witness also said that the prisoners were perspiring profusely in the van and they could not breathe and some of the prisoners were so thirsty that they drank perspiration by squeezing it out of their clothes. There was no air coming through the gauze wire netting on the top of the van. Some of the prisoners tried to pull away the gauze netting but failed. The prisoners beat upon the door at the first station. They had all to stand in the van, after two or three stations they began to fall down and lay on the top of each other.. They did not fight with each other, there was no biting that witness knew of. Witness was properly looked after at Coimbatore but he was still feeling weak.

Next witness V. Mahomed Kutti, another convict, 32 years of age, deposed that there was calling out on the part of the prisoners at all the stations right up to Olavakkot. At the fourth station a voice outside said that the prisoners would get water at Ottapallam. Calling out made it more difficult for the prisoners to breathe. There was a station at which the train stopped for a long time but witness did not hear any one abusing the prisoners from outside. At one station some one said there was no use in calling out, the prisoners would get water at Podanur. The man who called out also said there was no use of the prisoners shouting, since there were no orders to open the van there, and if the prisoners persistd in shouting they would be shot. It was a Saheb who had called out. At this witness fainted before reaching Podanur and when he recovered it was on the platform when water was poured on his face.

K. P. Kunahmed, aged 21, said that he remembered nothing of what happened after Pallipuram before reaching that station. All prisoners were shouting for water at Edakulam and Kuttipuram. At the latter station they were told they could not get water there.

Komala Yusuph, aged 24, deposed that he was conscious all the time and on reaching Podanur he was feeling very weak, both the witnesses and his brother were near a door. When the prisoners left Tirur most of them were starving. The van was not much crowded but there was no air to breathe. After two stations had been passed witness put his hand down and tried to get air by putting his mouth near the opening at the bottom of the door. When the train was moving he got a little air this way. His brother also did in the same way. Whenever the train stopped witness called out for water, but he was told that no water could be had. Witness called out that if no water was given the prisoners would all die, this must have been at Shoranur. The reply was that whatever might happen to the prisoners the van would be opened only at Podanur.

Prisoner Komali Ahmed, brother of the fourth witness, bore out his statement. He added that, at Shoranur prisoners cried out for a long time. At Podanur the surviving prisoners were well looked after, they were given tea and coffee.

Sixth prisoner Sheik Haider said that at Tirur the prisoners had enough of food and water. At Edakulam they called out for water, a head constable said that water would be given only at Podanur. Witness recognised the head constable by his voice to be the head constable who spoke at Edakulam. Witness knew the head constable before. When there was no water forthcoming at Shoranur witness called out to the Head Constable as follows:—"Some of the prisoners are dead, head constable, please open the door. Head constable said "let the dead die we will take the rest." Later the head constable told witness "You have been in service, don't you know that we cannot open without Sergeant's orders. Head constable also knew witness well at Shoranur. The Sergeant also called out in Tamil to the witness to keep quiet. At Olavakkot also the prisoners cried out for water. There were about thirty prisoners in his compartment, of this the witness knew only the three survivors.

Seventh prisoner K. Kunhi Marcoyar said that he could remember all that happened up to Shoranur. At Shoranur his Karnavan (head of family) was dying with his head on his lap and witness shouted out to open the door, "If only for some fresh air, you may tie us up, but let us have air to breathe." Answer was "We are going to tie you up, be quiet."

Eighth prisoner Veeran Kutti said that the prisoners called out for water. They were told it could be had only at Podanur. The prisoners called out again that they were being choked, and doors should be opened, but reply given by a policeman was that there were troops travelling in the train and they would shoot the prisoners for making noise.

Ninth prisoner Koyakutti Tangal, aged 32, said that he had wife and children at Pattambi. The prisoners got no reply when they shouted for water at Pattambi. Some one from the platform said that water would be given at Ottapalam, at Ottapalam all cried out for water, and also asked for the door to be opened for fresh air. There was no answer. At some station the prisoners were told that they would be shot if they made any noise. At Shoranur some people outside jeered at the prisoners saying "Have you not guns and swords, are you not Khilafat people, can you not take water by force." Witness could not say if it was the passengers or police who jeered like this.

WAZIR RAIDS.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT'S REGRET AND ENQUIRY.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

A communique says:—On receipt of news from Sir Henry Dobbs of Wazir raid on Barshore the Afghan Government hastened to express their abhorrence of the Wazir outrage and their profound regret for the deplorable incident. They at once despatched a special officer to the border to make immediate investigation.

Another communique says:—Further details of the fighting which took place at Barshore between the company of 92nd Punjabis from Pishin and raiders from the Wazir colony at Shahjus (Afghanistan) on the 26th of November, show that the officers who were killed were Captain F. Entwisle and 2nd-Lieut. A. B. Garrett. The command of the company devolved on a Sikh Subedar. 92nd Punjabis put up a most gallant defence and fought to the last under the Indian officer. Our casualties were killed 2 British Officers and 39 Indian other ranks, wounded 21 Indian other ranks, prisoners 20 Indian other ranks. Of those captured 17 have been released by the raiders and are now on their way to Barshore.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I have read with interest the letter, of Mr. Dasu Damodar Rao appearing in the issue of "the Chronicle of the 25th instant. I certainly agree with his view that we must hold the second session of the Students' Conference at Ahmedabad. We have already made a good beginning by holding the All India College Students' Conference at Nagpur last year when its need was badly felt. We should, therefore, take care that we do not allow a movement to die out for which the different Provincial Federations were making great efforts for the last three or four years.

I have, therefore to request the students of Ahmedabad at once to form a strong Reception committee to make the second session of this All-India movement a distinct success. It is rather regrettable that our student-world has not yet properly understood the need and importance of organization. The national Congress is perhaps going to take a very momentous step at Ahmedabad. So let us, as students, whether in national institutions or otherwise, meet together and decide what part we are exactly to take in our country's struggle. I therefore, trust that all students, especially those of Ahmedabad and of the Bombay Presidency will bestir themselves and take a keen interestin this exclusively students' movement. I also request Mr. Gokhale the General Secretary, and specially the Federal Council of the Bombay Presidency Students Federation to give every help to the Ahmedabad Students in holding the 2nd Session at Ahmedabad.

In the end I shall make only one suggestion to the Ahmedabad students and it is this that they should hold the sessions immediately after the sessions of the National Congress. Yours, etc.

VAMAN D. SATHAYE.

BIRGAUM Nov. 29.

VAMAU. D. SATHAYE.

IMPROVING FRERE ROAD.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the President and the Honorary Secretary, Architectural Students' Association stating that they wished to emphasize the fact that Indian architecture was as adaptable to modern requirements as any other style and requesting that for new areas still to be developed in Bombay or for old ones to be rebuilt, conditions might be so framed as, if not to enforce, at least to favour a rational style of architecture, the outcome of a thoughtful treatment of material, the logical consideration of climate and the aesthetic expression of plan and purpose and in which the ornament, where ornament was desired, should be based upon Indian rather than non-Indian traditional forms.

Mr. R. B. Mantri moved that the letter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Dr. Sukhia seconding the proposition has agreed to.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for additional sums for the Frere Road. It stated:—

The Tramway Company are prepared to construct their portion of Frere Road with a concrete foundation and stone setts provided the Municipality adopt a similar form of construction in this road. In the meantime the Tramway Company are anxious to start the work of relaying their rails in Frere Road from Wadi Bunder Road end as their track is in a bad condition and propose to lay sett pavement on concrete foundation throughout their track in this road as far as Fort Street. The Municipality has already finished sett pavement on a portion of this road from Carnac Chowk to Fort Street, and as the other portion from Carnac Chowk to Wadi Bunder Road remains to be done, I request approval of the Corporation to the laying of similar pavement in this portion. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 11,14,860. I propose to make provision for this work in the Loan Works Budget for 1922-23, but it is essential that the work should be started at once as the condition of the road is very bad and as the Tramway Company is anxious to do their part of the work. The Executive Engineer reports that if the work is started now, a grant of Rs. 3,20,000 will be sufficient to meet the expenditure upto the end of March 1922.

The Corporation have approved of my proposal to lay a bituminous form of construction on certain roads and have approved the estimates of Rs. 2,80,000 for providing cement concrete foundations in connection with this work. The necessary plant and material for bituminous work is already on its way and is expected to arrive shortly. The necessary sanction was given.

Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. M. I. Curtay, Mr. Manaji Rajuji and Dr. R. N. Ranina were elected members of the Schools Committee.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

CALCUTTA SHAR MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 30.

There was very little business done in coal shares section and jutes were quiet without much business passing. In miscellaneous section Dunbar cottons had rapid fall of some 20 points towards close, Kesorams being also easier, otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal Bhalgora (old) 18/12; Bokaro and Ramgur 47; Ghusick 29/12; S L Industry 18/12; Kalapahari 30; Pench Valley 520; Phularitand 8; Searsole 12; Juto Clive 20/8 Fort William 230 Cs D; Gourepore 515 S L and 523; Howrah 29/8; Kamarhatty 548; Reliance 28/12; Standard 332; Union 356;

Miscellaneous—Bararee Coke 14/14; Bengal Paper 53/4; Bengal Nagpore cotton 475 British India Tobacco 2/10; British India Corporation 11/12; Central Provinces Cement 8/12: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 70; Dunbar Cotton 538; Frank Ross (Calcutta) 5/12; A Firpo Ltd 15/4; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1407; Do. Country 397; Kalyanpur Lime 16/12; Kesoram cotton 17/10; Kumardhubi Engineering 12/10; Madan theatres Ltd 11/12; New Victoria Mills 11; Pioneer Sugar 9; Reliance Firebrick and pottery 9/8; (Erratum yesterday's quotation for Bokaro and Ramgur should read 47/4).

Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59/14; small lots 60/2; War bonds short loans 1925, 101; 1928, 101; 1930, 101/4; 1931, 101/4; Up Bonds 6 per cent 95 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and seven eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence.

REDUCTION OF SHIPPING ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 30.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has rejected the motion, reducing shipping estimates, thus ensuring the continuance of the Commonwealth shipping line.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES AND THE SEQUEL.

TRIBUTE TO LEADERS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

A distinguished writer has told us that men and women are more fairly judged, if judge them we must, by the way in which they bear the burden of an error than by the error itself. It is equally true that the innate healthiness or otherwise of men and women, whether taken individually or collectively, is at least as well tested by their power of recuperation as by their power of resistance. Judged by this standard, Bombay has, after all, done not so badly. If the outbreak of violence that tarnished the good name of the great city on the 17th and the two succeeding days must be universally deplored, the quickness with which peace and friendship was restored must be equally universally commended. No such commendation would have been possible had this restoration been solely or even principally the work of the Police and the Military. Compulsory harmony is no harmony. But from all accounts this is far from being the case in the present instance. Undoubtedly the Military did play their part both during the actual occurrence and subsequently. Whether that part was glorious or inglorious, or partly glorious and partly inglorious, is a matter in respect of which there is a clear difference of opinion. Mahatma Gandhi himself, while he gave the Police credit for their restraint in one of his earlier statements, has since charged them with criminal negligence and has even asserted that they armed and aided the Parsis and Christians in retaliatory madness, while the Bombay Government has indignantly repudiated the charge and said that the Police and the Military—directed their sole attention to the restoration of law and-order. But even if the fullest credit be given to the Police for the suppression of the actual disturbance, it is impossible to deny that the restoration of peace and amity is a very different thing, and that that thing is not and never can be in the power of an official agency. It is only in the power of the communities themselves working through their accredited leaders. In the present case there is ample evidence that it was actually done by the leaders. Attention has been drawn in this connection to the fact that on the 17th the leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi himself, failed to restore order or prevent trouble. That is undoubtedly true, but it does not negative our thesis. That thesis is not that the leaders were able to bring the turbulent elements under control immediately—in that case there would have been no trouble whatever—but that they did succeed eventually and not long after, in doing that which they had failed to do in the beginning. That, in fact, is precisely what is meant by recuperation as distinguished from successful resistance.

The plain fact is that whether we are concerned with the body politic or the natural body, the doctor, in most complicated and serious cases, only helps nature by taking advantage of the forces of reaction in the patient the moment they are visible. In the present case a reaction was inevitable and a reaction did take place. And the leaders of the several communities, who had throughout been on the alert, took the fullest advantage of them immediately. It is obvious that none else could do what they did. And does it not, in fairness as well as truth, demand that the very valuable services rendered by the leader of the two principal communities in their hour of trial should be fully acknowledged. As one very competent critic who, though not an eye-witness, had ample opportunity of judging on the spot immediately after, told us, the leaders showed from the very beginning of what stuff they were made. Not one of them either spared himself or failed to do his duty. Almost everyone exposed himself to grave personal risk. Practically everyone with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi received injuries, even Mrs. Sarojini Naidu not excepted, though in her case there is every reason to believe that the missile that struck her was intended for some one else. Nor can we omit to say a word about Mr. Chotani in particular. Mahatma Gandhi has paid him the high tribute of saying that if he had been at Bombay on the 17th, things would probably have taken a different turn, while more than one correspondent has assured us that from the very moment when he returned to Bombay he threw himself heart and soul into the work of restoration of peace, and that the speedy success of that work was largely due to his effort. Of Mahatma Gandhi himself there is no need to say anything. Even if we leave out of account the four Statements he issued one after another, and the actual physical exertion made by him the first day, he was from first to last the centre of the whole organisation, from whom all initiative and all lead flowed. We have not hesitated to express our opinion fully and frankly about the weakspots in the present national movement and about the necessity of modifying it in certain essential particulars. But when all is said and done there can be no two opinions about the innate healthiness of the movement. The sequel to the Bombay happenings has only afforded a fresh illustration of this truth.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION TO KABUL.

GIFT OF MATERIALS BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

Communique:—On the signature of Anglo-Afghan treaty Sir Henry Dobbs announced that the British Government as a token of goodwill and in recognition of generous hospitality receive by the British Mission during their prolonged stay in Kabul, had decided to present the Afghan Government with 460 miles of telegraph material which will suffice to link up Kabul with the Indian telegraph system with an extension to Herat via Kandahar.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SESSION AT JHARIA.

LABOUR'S GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Nov. 30.

The second session of the All-India Trade Union Congress opened to-day amidst great enthusiasm. The Coal miners came to attend from distant places as work in many of the mines was closed in view of the meeting of the Congress. Outside the pandal thousands of miners were seen assembled eager to obtain tickets, and many had to be turned away owing to limited accommodation. At one o'clock Mr. Joseph Baptista, President, accompanied by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and many labour leaders entered the pandal amidst loud cheering. The pandal was full to its utmost capacity. Chairs were provided only for European visitors. The rest of the gathering numbering over fifteen thousand were seated on the floor. A feature of the gathering was the presence of a large number of women workers. The great majority of people present were Khadi and Gandhi cap. Even the President was seated on the floor on the dais.

Shrijut Ramdas Agarwal, Chairman, Reception Committee delivered his address in Hindi. The Chairman who is a prominent colliery owner said he would be false to himself if he did not offer to redeem at least a portion of the immense debt he owed to the ill-used labour (Cheers). He admitted the great distance of opulence of the mine owners and starvation wages grudgingly granted to the flesh and blood which was verily coined into money. As the Chairman's voice did not carry very far, Swami Dersbananda in a powerful voice explained briefly certain portions of the Chairman's address. The Chairman then formally proposed Mr. Joseph Baptista as the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty seconded the resolution in a speech in Hindi. He told the audience that Mr. Baptista was the *Chela* of Lokmanya Tilak and as such was a brave fighter against injustice and an upholder of the rights of the working classes. There was no man better than him to occupy the chair of the President of the Labour Congress.

Mr. Deepnarayan Singh of Bhagalpur in supporting, said that if subjection was a great evil in this world, then subjection of one country by another was as great an evil as subjection of one class by another.

Mr. Baptista had really understood the heart of the political problem of these times. He had fought against class supremacy which involved the subjection of the workers. They who were the producers of the world's wealth were to-day no better than slaves. They must no longer remain content with their present position and through the Trade Union Congress they would attain their freedom.

Mr. Baptista was then garlanded amidst enthusiastic cheers. He was in Gandhi cap and Khadi dress. He read his speech in English which was afterwards translated into Bengali and Hindi The latter was circulated among the audience. The speech was received with great enthusiasm, the delegates cheered for several minutes every time Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi or the Ali Brothers were mentioned. The proceedings of the day terminated at about 5 p.m., amidst "*Gandhi Maharajki Jai* and "*Kaka Baptista Ki Jai.*"

Police arrangements were of a careful nature as there were rumours of impending violence. It is stated that the colliery proprietors had demanded suppression of the Congress and the application of section 144 I.P.C. The Bihar Government however did not feel inclined to take any such action. The Congress meets to morrow to discuss important resolutions.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

At the C.P. Legislative Council the resolution moved by Mr. Mohammad Ahmed recommending the issue of standing orders to the Jail Administration in the matter of better treatment of political prisoners both before the trial and after conviction was, after dropping details, passed in general terms in an amended form. The Home Member, Mr. Joshi, mentioned the steps he had already taken to ensure that no needless harassment or undue incivility was allowed. He defended Government against the charge that was brought against them that they had been following a repressive policy. To set the law in motion by means of judicial trials, when Government thought the offence was committed under the law, he said, was no repression. He asked the members of the Council what the Government could possibly do, faced with the situation that now prevailed, law being openly defied. He had always insisted on reform, pursuing the methods of a judicial trial where an offence was committed or there was a likelihood of a breach of peace.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN STATES.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE PROCEEDING TO ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 1.

Warsaw.—A Moscow message announces that M. Tchicherin will shortly proceed to Angora to participate in the conference between the Russian Bolsheviks and the delegates from Turkey, Persia, India, Afghanistan and the Caucasian Soviets.

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PEPS

SUFFERERS from the throat, chest and lung ailments so prevalent in Far-Eastern climates, gain speedy relief through Peps.

You simply divest Peps of their silver wrapping and dissolve the tablets in your mouth. Your *breath* carries the Pine vapours and other medicinal essences, which are released, to all parts of the throat, nasal and bronchial passages where liquid medicine cannot possibly reach. This Peps vapour destroys all germs with which it comes in contact, soothes and heals tissues damaged by coughing, and strengthens the delicate lining membrane of the passages to the lungs.

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PEPS are sold in sealed bottles. Price One Rupee, of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Post paid Re 1-4 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. [I.P. 200.]

Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

You cannot be healthy and strong unless you get your liver, stomach and your bowels functioning correctly. Nor can you afford to ignore any signs of disorder in these organs. Dangerous illness often results from neglect.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

Do you suffer from biliousness? Heartburn? Headaches? Sickness? Constipation? Indigestion?

Is your appetite poor? Does your food disagree with you? Are there stomach pains? Is the complexion sallow or the skin blotchy and pimply? Do you sleep badly and wake up tired and irritable? Doan's Dinner Pills are a reliable medicine for any disorder of the liver, stomach and bowels. They regulate digestion and so ensure new, rich, life-giving blood. They strengthen the bowels and promote a natural action. They have no griping or binding effect, and do not start a medicine-taking habit.

An occasional dose of Doan's Dinner Pills will cleanse and tone the entire digestive system, overcome all tendency to sluggish liver or constipation, and brace you up in every way.

But do not rely entirely upon a regulative medicine; try to keep well by nature's plan. Careful living, plain wholesome diet, daily exercise, and a glass of water night and morning should ensure to you a maintenance of the sound health which Doan's Dinner Pills have restored.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

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"UNTRUSTWORTHY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read and re-read your today's leader against the Associated Press, but according to my views your good self and the other Editors who patronise this service are responsible for encouraging the Associated Press and allowing it to diffuse all sorts of rubbish and the pack of lies. I can give you only one illustration.

On the day of the meeting held at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall the representative of the Associated Press came to me in company of a reporter who claimed to represent both the "Advocate of India" and the "Times of India" and they wanted the English copies of the resolutions regarding His Holiness the Gagadguru Shri Sankaracharyaji and the Hymns thereat adopted which were resolved to be forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy by the Chairman. I can well understand the "Advocate" and "Times" reporters giving coloured a report as would suit the policy of the papers, but I was certainly shocked to read the garbled report wired by the Associated Press and which appeared in the up-country papers. The said agency may be thinking that it is rendering service to Government, but by keeping back the real news items let me assure them they are rendering a distinct disservice even to the Government, whom they are serving. They may be sending all stuff to Delhi or Simla, but at present you have no shrewd men at the helm to know or gauge the popular sentiment.

But, I would suggest, why should not the papers themselves in conjunction start a news-service of their own. You very well recollect Mr. Cotes' enterprise and when the same began giving disservice to the people as I once personally told Mr. Digby in case Mr. Roy's Indian News Agency. Both worked in competition for some time, with Mr. Digby at the helm at Calcutta. The morale of the Associated was reformed and then both combined. When we were discussing these things in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's chamber and when there were complaints against Reuter's service, Mr. Horniman had suggested for having a service of our own not only for the "Chronicle", but also for other Indian papers who would join the pool. Why wait and order the Associated Press service. Why not stop the said service and make a combination of a few papers who join in the association and at least have news agencies at bigger centres to start with. If you do not get what is really happening and if you have to reject most of the stuff supplied to you, why not do away with it altogether. If Government would like to have any of their news published they would certainly furnish the same to you through their Information Bureau or the press notes.

I trust this suggestion will appeal to you and others of your fraternity.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

107, Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 28.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader of to-day has done well to open the eyes of the public to the complete "officialization" of the Associated Press of India. But you will agree with me that no amount of castigation will set right the present nature of the Associated Press News Agency. What we really need is a popular unofficial News Agency for the whole of India and also to foreign countries. Delhi has already opened her eyes and has started a National News Publicity Agency. Surely energetic and enthusiastic patriots with journalistic experience are not wanting in India. The Delhi Publicity Co. must soon make its arrangements to have its representatives in all the Indian towns and cities. If that Company is unable to secure the services of such representatives at once it must write to all the Congress and Khilafat Committees in India and request them to transmit real facts and news in it. It should also have provincial centres to facilitate transmission of news from province to province direct.

Finally, will it be in vain if we appeal to the All-India Congress Committee to seriously consider this question as part of its propaganda work?—Yours, etc.,

A. P. SHIVAM.

Ambre's House,
Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, Nov. 27.

MAH RATTA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day of Maharastra Literary Conference commenced with the singing of poems and reading of essays. Two resolutions were passed in the morning, one of which was the establishment of a Marathi University. In the evening a resolution was passed about introducing Marathi in all the examinations of the existing University in Maharashtra. Another resolution was about the establishment of a central body of printers, publishers authors co-operating with one another to produce literature, suitable to the masses. Her Highness the Maharanisaheba attended the evening session. On Monday morning a resolution was passed to the effect that technical words in science should be coined on the basis of Sanskrit.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

There has been no rain but cloud and high temperature persist along North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

A Madras message of November 29 says:—Five hundred rebels are reported to have collected about Arikkod.

BRITISH WIFE OF A GERMAN

CLAIM AGAINST CHARGE ON PROPERTY.

An action by a woman who married a German after the war, but before the Peace Treaty came into force, was heard in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Russell.

The woman was Miss Mary Dawson, who went through a form of marriage at Siegburgh, near Cologne, on 3rd November, 1919, with Mr. Ernest H. Fasbender, and she claimed a declaration as against the Attorney-General, that her 358 fully paid £10 shares in James Dawson and Sons, Limited, were not subject to any charge under the Treaty of Peace with Germany on the Treaty or Peace Order.

Mr. Mark Romer, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that her contention was that the shares were not subject to the charge, and that she was still, according to our Municipal Law, a British subject. The plaintiff was the daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Mary Dawson, and was born at Lincoln on 4 August, 1876. At the time the war broke out she was engaged to Mr. Fasbender, a German subject. When the Treaty of Peace was signed she thought that a state of peace had ensued, and that there was no longer any objection to her marrying her fiance.

She accordingly went through a ceremony of marriage with him. It was alleged by the Attorney-General that she thereupon became a German subject, and that as soon as the Peace Treaty was ratified the charge provided for in the Order took effect upon her property in this country.

Mr. Romer said his propositions were (1) that according to our Municipal Law the woman could not throw off her allegiance to the British Crown in November 1919, and (2) that she could not, by virtue of her marriage, cease to be a British subject, in other words that this country could not recognise a marriage with an enemy. It might be, added counsel, that the plaintiff had committed high treason in "comforting" an enemy, but, in the circumstances he did not think that she had much to be afraid of.

On behalf of the Attorney-General, Mr. Gavin Simonds submitted that it was wrong to contend that a marriage between enemies was invalid. When the plaintiff married Mr. Fasbender in November 1919, he argued that she ceased to be a British subject and brought herself within allegiance to Germany, which at that time was still to be considered as an enemy.—"Westminister Gazette."

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

THIRD LIST.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Co. Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 2,500; Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, Bhavanagar, Rs. 500; Babus Braj Pal Saran and Raghunandan Saran, Thakurdwar, District, Moradabad, Rs. 500; The Etah Liberal League through Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., Patron, (U. P.), Rs. 301; Shet Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee (1st instalment) Bombay, Rs. 251; Hon. Raja Motichand, Benares City, Rs. 250; Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Bombay, Rs. 250; Sir Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt., Ahmedabad, Rs. 200; Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanaiya Lal, Lucknow, Rs. 200; Shet Punjabhai Bhaiji, Kaira, Rs. 200; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, Rs. 150; Shet Jamnadas Khushaidas, Bombay, Rs. 125; Messrs. Bruel and Co. Bombay Rs. 101; The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan, Lucknow, Rs. 100; Mr. Aratmal Mohanlal through his pleader, Mr. Rijharam S. Kasand, Sukkur (Sind), Rs. 100; Shet Harilal Ranchoddas Munim, Bombay, Rs. 100; Hon. Dr. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., Bombay, Rs. 100; Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. M. P. Khreghat, Bombay, Rs. 100; Dr. R. N. Ranina, Bombay, Rs. 100 and smaller sums amounting to Rs. 2,375-4 were also received, thus bringing the total to Rs. 8,603-4-0.

Amount acknowledged from Mr. N. K. Kacker, Bareilly who has contributed only Rs. 10 as per instructions contained in the list from the "Leader", Allahabad dated 10-11-1921, Rs. 15-0-0; Rs. 8,588-4-0.

SUMMARY.

Amounted collected since 13-11-1921, Rs. 8,599-4-0; Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 30,645-2-0; Amount Promised, Rs. 2,791-0-0; Approximate value of 8 cotton bales already announced, Rs. 6,000-0-0; Further collection of bales of cloth in all 13, Rs. 10,000-0-0; Total Rs. 58,024-6-0.

N. B. (1) The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, Bombay pays Rs 50 every month for six months, (2) Mr. C. N. Rama Menon, Delhi pays Rs. 5 only per month.

Bales:—(1) Sheth Jamnadas Vassanjee Morarjee a cloth merchant gives one bale of cloth.

(2) Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay give through theis six mills 7 bales.

(3) The Carrimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., through their five mills have promised five bales of cloth.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
(General Organisation),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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Persian Hair Dye.

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(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
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(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

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To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd. PILLAMORE and Co. Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADAN and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Masjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

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Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes: "My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried four 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all dealers. Ask for and see you get—*

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MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

ACUTE CRISIS IN MALABAR.

Over 21,000 refugees in the 17 Relief Camps of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, want food, clothing and shelter.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A suffering population of men, women and children, homeless, very sparsely clad and destitute look to you for help. Dumb speechless eyes look to you appealingly in pain. Have you heard their call? Have you answered it?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay gives her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Backward children.

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Benger's Food is always prepared with fresh new milk, nature's greatest food for growing children.

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helps the digestion of the milk; changing it into a highly nutritious food cream which children greatly enjoy. Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.

An extra meal of Benger's twice a day, mid-morning and bedtime, has by Doctor's recommendation, helped thousands of weakly children to robust health.

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Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
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Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it invenates the emaciated and it is enough to [illegible] is not that which a perfumer [illegible] that which difuses fragrance of its own. Price per tin containing 40 pills. [illegible] only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar) (India.)

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Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from Birth.

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Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.

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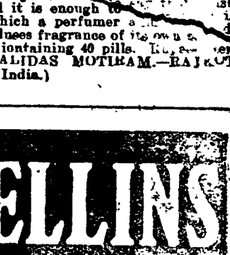

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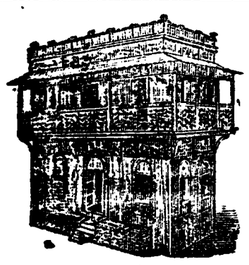

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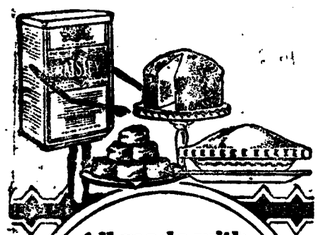

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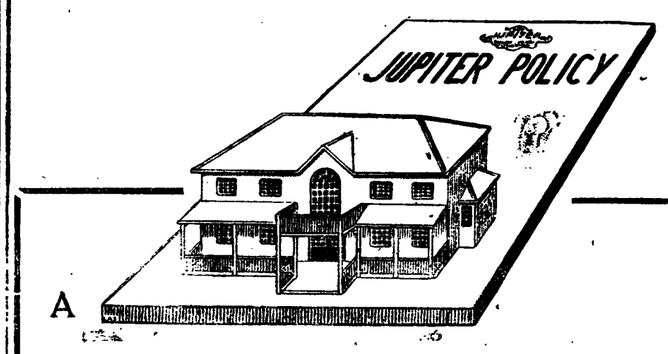

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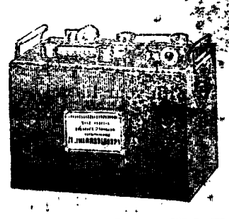

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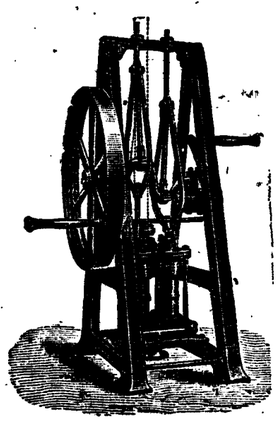

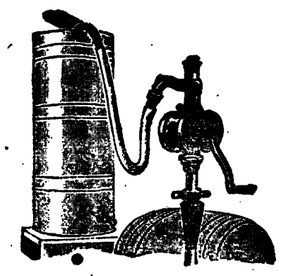

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